MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
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POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO. 281 — BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1915. — ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
28th Nov. '15	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
12th "	Khiva	9000	....	....
19th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
26th "	Kashgar	9000	....	....
2nd Jan. '16	Mooltan	10000	....	....
9th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
16th "	Maloja	12500	....	....
23rd "	Khyber	9000	....	....
30th "	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	— —	—

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
2nd Dec. 15	Novara	7000	Arabia	8000
16th "	Nellore	7000	Moldavia	10000
30th "	Sardinia	7000	Karmala	9000
13th Jan. 16	Nankin	7000	Medina	12500
27th "	Namur	7000	Mongolia	10000
10th Feb.	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Nellore	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
28th Nov.	Aviemoor	Rangoon via Cochin, Alleppey Tuticorin and Colombo.
*27th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
29th "	Falamcotta	East and South African ports via Porebunder.
30th "	Linga	Karachi Coasting.

* or on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokoshi Maru	S. Nojiri	4068	8th Nov	25th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4022	19th Nov.	30th Nov.
Kamakurayama	K. Higo	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.
Mogori Maru	S. Kushihiki	3773	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Kiku Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	25th Dec.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
Cork Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Inaba Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	26th Nov.	5th Dec.
Java Maru	4409	T. Fuchizami	29th Nov.	9th Dec.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	K. Kuchiki	10th Dec.	21st Dec.
Europe Maru	3078	S. Hirano	16th Dec.	24th Dec.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases, simply because they do just what is claimed for them. B-10

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 27th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9000	2nd Dec	....
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	— —	16th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	680
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, or application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C 1

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay about
S. S. Olympia	5124	Alex Andrew	27th Nov. 1915.
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	620
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA,

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA — Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent, and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port
Australia	Calcutta	Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Anglos	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsihanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. — Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai.
Delhi	Sereniban (F.M.S	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,000
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialket, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 678

LOST—SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1351 of the SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD. Any person finding, it will be suitably rewarded by Sha Gopal Bapu, Dhandhuka (Kathiawar). Any one negotiating for the said certificate will do so on his own responsibility. 2413

WANTED.

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED for the Cawnpore Club Ltd., a first class cook. Mug or Goanese preferred. Pay Rs. 50 per month.
Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Cawnpore Club Ltd., Cawnpore. 909

WANTED a SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for BANSDA STATE SERVICE, Salary Rs. 40 per month with future prospects. Apply sharp with testimonials stating age, to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Bansda, Surat District. 2394

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS in a well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Good table and home conveniences. E. L. and F. Terms moderate. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TAILORS.—WANTED for East Africa, MASTER TAILOR for European Store. Must be good at fitting Uniforms, Breeches, etc. House accommodation provided free. Apply with copies of certificates stating age, wages required, etc., to Mr. A. J. CAMERON, The Uganda Co. Ltd., Kampala, Uganda. 913

SHOEMAKER.—WANTED for East African European Stores, MAN for repairing Boots and Shoes, must be quick, and good at hand-sewn work. House accommodation provided free. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, wages required, etc., to Mr. A. J. CAMERON, The Uganda Co., Ltd., Kampala, Uganda. 912

WANTED—One 1st class SUB-ASSTT. SURGEON immediately for Somaliland Protectorate. Starting salary Rs. 125 p.m. rising to Rs. 150 by annual increments of Rs. 5. Apply Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents in India for the Somaliland Protectorate, 23, Medows St., Fort, Bombay. 2378

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—For the Barr High School, Jaora, an experienced Graduate as Head Master. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications.
Apply with copies of testimonials to—
THE CHIEF SECRETARY,
Darbar Jaoro,
901 Jaoro State, Central India.

WANTED at once for a charitable dispensary, with In-patients, a fully qualified NURSE MIDWIFE, COMPOUNDER. Pay Rs. 45 rising according to satisfaction given. Free quarters. Private practice with shared fees allowed. A month's trial, and then an agreement. Apply at once to MISS MECEDO, IWAS DISPENSARY, Alibag. 2371

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in English, one knowing Persian or able to teach Science to higher classes of the High School according to the new course will be preferred. Apply to the undersigned stating qualifications and minimum salary expected.
J. M. BANIA,
Acting Director of Public,
2345 Instruction, Navanagar State.

WANTED for the State High School, Dewas (Senior), a B.A., strong in History and English, as an ASSISTANT MASTER, on Rs. 60 p.m. One with some experience in teaching in a recognised High School preferable.
Apply with full particulars as regards age, caste, native place and copies of testimonials before 1st December, 1915, to THE DIWAN, Dewas (Senior), C. I. 900

WANTED.—Immediately an UNDER-GRADUATE, studied up to B.A. examination, as Superintendent of the Visual Instruction Branch of the Central Library on Rs. 50 p.m. for two years.
He must also possess good knowledge of the working and mechanism of cinema machines and be able to lecture in Gujarati on the topics of the films to be shown.
He will get, besides his salary, travelling and railway allowance and might be made permanent on a graded post on giving satisfaction. Apply to:—
J. S. KUDALKAR,
Curator of State Libraries,
2407 Central Library, Baroda.

WANTED.

WANTED—A SPINNING MASTER with knowledge of waste machinery. Apply to "B. D." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2377

WANTED SURVEYORS for 8 months commencing from 1st December, 1915, for Irrigation Project Survey on Rs. 75 per month. Apply at once with testimonials to CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State 902

WANTED.—A smart experienced MOTOR CHAUFFEUR. Should be a Mechanic Hindoo preferred. Apply to Box No. 634, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2408

WANTED.—Agents for selling the Best Substitute for Magnesium Chloride in Bombay and the Moffusil. Please apply to Box No. 633 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2387

WANTED.—Immediately an UPPER FLOOR FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, either at Marine Lines, Wellington Lines, or Wodehouse Road. Apply to MANAGER of Bomanji Dhunjibhoy, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort. 2411

WANTED an INDIAN BARRISTER (Parsi preferred) to practise in partnership at Nairobi, British East Africa. Good terms offered. Apply to Box No. 635, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2410

WANTED—An English fully trained and certificated Higher Froebel Teacher for a High School, on the plains, for one year.—All particulars on application to the HEAD MISTRESS, c/o Deaconess House, Lahore. 903

A LADY desires to teach Singing, Piano and English to ladies and children of any nationality. Best credentials. Terms moderate. Apply "TEACHER" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1002

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

OFFICE.—ROOMS to let from 1st December 1915, oppo. Rajabai Tower. Apply to T. YUASA, 113, Esplanade Road. 2395

A SPECIOUS GROUND FLOOR suitable for showroom, bank or office. Sassoon House. Next door to Kemp and Co., Ld. Apply on premises to CLUBWALLA and Co., Ld. 2401

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants, Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanowrie, Poona 989

TO LET.—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises. 2272

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

A LADY has a large airy bedroom vacant with verandah and lavatory attached for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table. E. L. & F. and modern conveniences. Moderate charges. Apply to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

TO LET.—On the Colaba Reclamation Commodious ground floor flat of East Villa, marble and minton tiles flooring. Electric lights and fans, hot and cold water laid on and upto date sanitary arrangement. Rent Rs. 150. Apply MY CAPTAIN, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort. 2412

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai FATMABAI, wife of ISMAIL EBRAHIM, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Khambeker Street without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased
1. HASSAN BAPOO and (2) ZOHORABAI, wife of the said Hassan Bapoo both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants the former a merchant residing at Attar Lane outside the Fort of Bombay Executor and Executrix respectively according to the tenor of the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine-hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. Malbari.
he 19th day of November, 1915.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
2414 Petitioner's Attorneys.

GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

THE ANNUAL INSTALLATION MEETING will be held at Freemason's Hall, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30TH INSTANT at 7 p.m. Master Masons of recognised Constitutions are eligible to attend the Meeting, and Banquet thereafter. Fee for the latter Rs. 6. Applications for tickets should be made to the undersigned not later than 27th instant.
ARTHUR W S. WISE,
G. Secretary, A.S.F.I.,
Elphinstone Buildings,
Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
2409

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, BOMBAY 1915.

VISITOR'S TICKETS.
Rs. 20, 15, 10, 5, 3.
Apply early for reserved seats.
Ticket Office will open shortly on Congress Grounds.

TO BE LET
FOR ADVERTISEMENT
WALL SPACE
CONGRESS GROUNDS.
For information as to rules, etc. apply sharp to
ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT,
Congress Office Tent,
Opp. B. B. & C. I. Railway's Office.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 28th November, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the bungalow opposite Dr. Wamon Dessai's Hospital and near the Parsi Fire Temple at Hill Road, Bandra, very valuable and handsome (specially made to order) household teakwood and blackwood furniture, consisting of drawing room spring-cushioned suites of rich tapestry and velvet lined sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almiras, clothes hanging and gown presses, cupboards, side-boards with mirror back, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, tiled top and fancy teapoys, hatstands, book-cases, clothes baskets selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs dining table, dining chairs, meatsafes, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, dressing and writing tables, chest of drawers, screen with doors Singer's handsewing machine perambulator, ice-box, wash-hand table, single and double bedsteads crockery ware, glassware, platedware table ornaments cooking utensils, etc.
The property of H. J. Lilley, Esq., Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality.
The catalogues are printed and the property is on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay 25th November, 1915.

Weak and delicate children are given a new lease of life by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Delicious tasting, easily taken, flesh producing and strength promoting. A 1

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT AND UNTIL FRIDAY THE 26th
SONS OF FRANCE
SONS OF FRANCE
SONS OF FRANCE
IN 3 REELS
THE GREAT PATRIOTIC PHOTO-PLAY.

ON SATURDAY THE 27th
VIA WIRELESS
5 REELS
No. 1 of Pathe Gold-Rooster Plays.

And on Saturday the 4th December.

WHO PAYS

PRICES Re. 1. As. 8, As. 4, and As. 2.
TIME **:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.**
A bi-weekly change of programme will be given whenever ordinary programmes are presented.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 p.m. An original Topical Drama by the Hepworth Co. 10 p.m.
"THE MAN FROM INDIA"
A fine two-act film of India's part in the Great War.
JOHN BULL'S SKETCH BOOK.
Clever topical cartoons by Dudley Buxton.
CHAPLIN'S LATEST FARCE-COMEDY
"CHARLIE'S ELOPEMENT"
In two parts. 2,000 feet of uproarious merriment.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager .. .. James McGrath.
Next Saturday, November 27th and Sunday at 6-30 p.m.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT EVERY PERFORMANCE
THE MARION KEMP CONCERT COMPANY
including
MADAME MARION KEMP (Mus. Bac.)
THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN CONTRALTO.
MR. HAROLD PROCTOR .. .. Solo-Pianist
MR. FRANCIS HALLS .. .. .. Bass-Baritone
MISS IVY WIGMORE .. .. .. A. R. C. M. Violinist
SPECIAL MATINEE ON SUNDAY AT 6-30. p.m.
REDUCED PRICES, Rs. **3, 2, 1** and **8** Annas.
Plan of Seats at ROSE & Co.

SKATING RINK

OPEN DAILY.
For practice and learners 8 to 9 morning.
LADIES ONLY from 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
Evening Sessions form 6 to 8.
Night Sessions form 9-30 to 11-30.
CLUB Session Thursday evening from 6 to 8.
Sundays and Bank Holidays:
Morning Session 9 to 11.
DANCE AND SKATING
On Saturday, 4th December, 1915.
From 9 p. m. to 12-30 a. m.

THE SOUND INVESTM ENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to moffussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

BOMBAY CRICKET WEEK.

13th to 18th December 1915.
IN AID OF
WOMEN'S BRANCH
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The following matches will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground:—
His Excellency's Side (England) *v.* India
13th to 15th December.
Parsees *v.* Hindoos
16th to 18th December.
Applications for space for tents should be made to the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Bombay.
Any further particulars can be obtained from.
J. E. JACKSON,
Hon. Sec. (Cricket),
BOMBAY GYMKHANA

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C 2

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.
HUMPHREY BISHOP
and
LONDON STAR COMPANY
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
CONCERT-REVUE
"WEDGWOOD CLASSICS"
Programme includes:
MDLLE. SUZENNE VERNEY
will dance
"Dance Des Roses" Gounod.
MISS NORA MOON
will sing (by request)
"Good Bye" (with Orchestra) Tosti.
Miss SYBIL KEYMER
will play
Souvenir De Moscow Wieniawski.
Mr. STANLEY VILVIN
will sing
"The Rally Call" John Coats.
Mr. HUMPHREY BISHOP
will sing.
"Up from Somerset" Sanderson.
Mr. HARRY RUSSON
will entertain.
"BY JOVE"
MISS NORA MOON
and
Mr. HUMPHREY BISHOP
will sing.
Duet from "DON GIOVANNI" Mozart
Clarendon Speaking Pictures
"COMING HOME"
Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

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NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Rd.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapit.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above lists

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 24.

Dido	Wilkinson	Middlesbro
Skerries	Angus	Alexandria

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24.

Islami	Watson	Calcutta
Zoroaster	Wickham	Mostyn Deep
Stanley Hall	Howard	Marmagoa

The following steamer received port clearance on Wednesday.

Steamer:— Sequoya for San Francisco,

Wednesday, 24th November, 1915.

S. S. Dido:—The steamer Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain J. W. Wilkinson, arrived here yesterday, from Middlesbro, which port she left on the 24th September, with a general cargo and two cabin passengers.

S. S. Stanley Hall:—The steamer Stanley Hall, 2,659 tons, Captain J. Howard, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Sequoya:—The steamer Sequoya 3,318 tons, Captain C. P. Grant, will sail to-day for San Francisco, in ballast.

S. S. Skerries:—The steamer Skerries, 2,702 tons, Captain J. W. Angus, arrived here yesterday, from Alexandria, in ballast.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Marseilles, outward bound left Matseilles on the 22nd instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Yeboshi Maru	Nojiri	N. Y. Kaisha.
B. Zayani	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry & Co
C. & R. Rachel	Maddrell	D. Nanji & Sons.
H Sardar	Ooker ji	Persian S. M. Co
K. Bombay Maru	Terada	N. Y. Kaisha
M. Okura		M. M. & Co
P. Abella	Davies	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	B. S. N. Co
Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Satranji	B. S. N. Co
Kaveri	B. S. N. Co
Ponani	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Culna		M. M. Co.
3 Talyabi		D. Nanji & Sons
4 Aviemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
6 Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
7 Clan Mackellar		J. F. & Co
10 & 11 Dara	Hatfield	T. M. & Co
12 & 13 Havildar	Park	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Hetherington	P. & O. Co
4 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
6 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
6 Olympia	Andrews	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Cigale	Jouanis	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barpeta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. Nixon & Co
City of Newcastle	Abram	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Cameron	Christian	T. M. & Co
Did	Wilkinson	J. Finlay & Co
Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Jeddah	Loitus	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Nurain	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Dawning	M. M. & Co
Queda	Nellson	M. M. & Co
Rajmani	Wheeler	T. M. M. & Co
Rivaldar	Oakeshott	T. M. & Co
Skerries	Angus	

EXPORTS.

Nov. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 11 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 95 bales wool, Karim Jivan; 10 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 20 bales cotton twist, Morarji Goculdas S. and W. Co.; 19 bales wool, K. M. Jaitha; 33 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 50 bales wool, L. Goculdas; 93 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 122 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 120 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

Skerries (s) 3,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.; 434 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 550 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 250 cwts. kismiss, D. Passoo and Co.; 300 cwts. sowa seed, J. Canji; 200 bales cotton waste J. Purbhudas and Co.; 825 bales cotton fly, J. Purbhudas and Co.; 46,712 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 34 cwts. lentils, John Fachiri; 1,237 cwts. groundnuts, John Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia (s) 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Abelia (s) 14,007 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 52 cwts. kismiss, R. Damjee; 130 cwts. kismiss, R. C. Nazir and Co.; 3 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 39 bales cow hides E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 68 bales cow hides H. Noormahomed and H. Essa; 3 packages carved wood furniture, Grindlay and Co.; 294 cwts. rice, P. and O. S. N. Co.; 40 cwts. raisins, D. Haridas and Co.; 90 cwts. deer horns, N. Kassam.

Malta (s) 200 bales hemp F. F. Campbell and Co.; 190 cwt kismiss D. Haridas; 350 cwt kismiss D. Passoo and Co.; 100 bales hemp M. B. Oomrigar and Co., 302 bales hemp G. Veerji and Co.; 4,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.; 82 cwt cashewnuts Ali Bros.; 25 bales cotton yarn Greaves Cotton and Co.; 45 bales hemp H. Govindji; 104 cwt raisins R. Damji and Co.; 46 cwt Indian condiments Indo Colonial Dairy.

Culna (s) 144 tons linseed oil cake L. and F. Barraelough and Co.; 100 bales hemp H. Govindji; 38 cases opium M. M. and Co.; 70 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR PHILEDELPHIA.

Malta (s) 60 bales goat skins C. J. Mathews and Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 4 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 70 cwt sharkfins M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 50 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha.

Bombay Maru (s) 250 bales coatton twist Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 150 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton Y. K. G. Kaisha; 87 bales cotton S. Nathoobai and Co.; 25 cwt raisins E. Mahomed.

Bombay Maru (s) 107 bales cotton T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton H. Nensey and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru (s) 46 bales cotton T. Nishinatsu and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru (s) 350 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Barpeta from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—108 bundles specie, 235 bundles wool, 38 tins pearls, 1 bag 4 cases fishmaws, 1 tin gold coins, 2 bundles carpets, 647 bags raisins, 9 bundles sharkfins, 123 crates pomegranates, 14 cases M. O. P. shells, 120 bundles cotton 12 bundles cuttles, 562 bags sardines 39 bundles asofoetida, 76 bundles rosebuds, 28 bundles M. roots, 11 bags A. seeds, 771 bags 57 bundles fish, 36 bags C. seeds, 288 bundles mat tapes, 11 bundles reeds, 30 bags linseed, 368 bags gum, 561 bags 12 cases almonds, 28 bags figs, 67 bags beans, 68 nos. horses, 225 bags almond kernels, 54 bundles skins, 489 bundles attari, 624 boxes 8 bundles 174 cases 1,984 bags 10,149 baskets dates.

S. S Novara from Shanghai, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—1 case clock, 90 bags 175 bundles dry ginger, 50 cases camphor, 39 cases glass bottles, 192 cases cotton goods, 6 cases antimonyware, 30 cases silk and cotton goods, 282 cases silk goods, 35 cases peppermint oil and crystal, 23 cases menthol cone, 4 cases cotton yarn, 58 cases preserves, 2 boxes musical instruments 166 bales silk, 50 bundles tarpaulin cut pieces, 50 bundles glangal, 80 bundles canes, 23,610 bags sugar, 15 cases cassia oil, 2 cases amseed oil, 1 roll matting, 926 bags green beans, 31 cases silk yarn, 20 cases naunsel, 4,070 packages 642 cases 3,165 chests tea, 5,172 bags sessamun seeds, 3,172 bags green peas, 378 bales raw silk, 340 bales raw silk, 10 cases umbrella stick, 135 cases glass tumbler, 29 cases glass beads, 2,999 rolls earthenware, 68 cases porcelainware, 78 cases glass chimney, 11 cases glass globes, 54 cases enamelware, 2,000 cases preserve meats, 4 boxes bar gold, 37 pieces 23 bars zinc, 4 bales bristle fibre, 3 cases medicine, 11 bags cubebes, 46 bags pepper, 11 cases mission goods, 3 bags old copper, 3 bags old brass, 5 cases ebony elephants 87 slabs tin, 2 boxes coins, 39 bags damer, 6 cases mace, 27 baskets gambier, 250 cases milk, 25 cases brandy, 20 bundles gunnies, 90 bags arecanuts, 399 bags sago flour, 754 bags betelnuts, 88 bags nutmegs, 31 bundles gum Benjamin 2,525 cases cassia 35 baskets 85 packages China roots.

S. S. Zayani from Busreh, Agents H. S. H. Shoostary.—42 bags 5 jottas sajira, 3 bags pista, 65 baskets 117 cases, 8 crates pomegranates, 11 bundles M. O. P. shells, 7 bags sable, 22 bags 36 bundles M. roots, 57 bundles rosebuds, 16 cases 56 jottas 7 bags 21 bundles asofoetida, 129 bundles reeds, 6 bundles 17 bags attari, 1 case tobacco, 30 bags coffee, 126 bags almond kernel, 2,196 bags gum, 69 bundles skins, 924 bags linseed 4 bundles specie, 452 bundles wool, 50 cases 1,407 bags almonds, 122 bags almond seed, 3 salab-copper, 164 nos. horse, 185 bags figs 31 bundles cotton, 1,325 bags raisins, 184 boxes 221 cases 6,559 baskets, 7,204 bags dates, 82 cases 253 caraboys rose water.

KING ALFONSO'S VIEW.

"AFTER THIS WAR PREPARE FOR ANOTHER."

The Argentine historian, Roberto Levilier, now in Switzerland, has given an interesting account of a recent conversation with the King of Spain, which took place at Madrid during the second week in October. King Alfonso, who discussed several questions connected with the war with great freedom, said:—"Long before hostilities began it was easy to foresee the inevitability of the war, but it is impossible to form any opinion regarding its termination. Do not imagine that there will be anything like disarmament after the war. On the contrary, when this war is over, preparations for another war will be carried on more actively than ever.

"I do not think that the Socialists and the working classes of the different countries will bring such pressure to bear on their governments that the latter will be unable to create new armaments. My opinion is that the Socialists of all countries will become more and more friendly with their governments, and that their legitimate aspirations will be satisfied as a matter of good business policy. They will also develop, and they will realise that some of their leaders, who have preached universal peace, have deluded and misled them. After the events of this war, the Socialists of all countries will be obliged to understand that so long as human beings retain their human instincts, there can be no better protection for a country than the creation of armaments which enable it to use organised force in self-defence. And that organised force must be always ready. Facts are facts, and this earth will never become Utopia."

Discussing the effects of the war, King Alfonso said:—"Very bad times will come for South America. There will be a rush of Russians, Italians, French, and Germans now living in South America back to their home lands, to help in building up what the war has destroyed. There will be no emigration from Europe for some time to come. Many Spaniards who would otherwise have gone to South America will find employment in France and Italy."

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.		Dept. on Still		LOW WATER Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still	
		Nov	h.	m.	ft. in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in
WED	24	m	0	43	28 3	24	m	6 33	19	11
			0	12a	26 5			6 8a	16	3
THUR	25	m	1	14	28 0	25	m	7 0	20	2
			0	45a	25 1		m	6 37a	16	9
FRI	26	m	1	46	27 8	26	m	7 47	20	5
			1	21a	24 8			7 7a	17	2
SAT	27	m	2	20	27 2	27	m	8 31	20	8
			2	4a	24 3			7 42a	18	1
SUN	28	m	2	58	26 8	28	m	9 22	20	9
			2	57a	23 10			8 28a	18	11
MON	29	m	3	42	26 3	29	m	10 23	20	7
			4	2a	23 8			9 23a	19	10
TU	30	m	4	34	25 11	30	m	11 41	20	0
			5	21a	23 10			10 48a	20	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov	Sunrise	Sunset
24 (Wednesday)	6h 51m	6h 0m
25 (Thursday)	6h 51m	6h 0m
26 (Friday)	6h 52m	6h 0m
27 (Saturday)	6h 52m	6h 0m
28 (Sunday)	6h 53m	6h 0m
29 (Monday)	6h 54m	6h 0m
30 (Tuesday)	6h 54m	6h 0m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1915 November	21st.	11h	6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter	"	30th	3h	40-5 a.m.
New Moon	December	6th.	11h	33-7 p.m.
First Quarter	"	13th.	5h	8-4 p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fair	29.858	inches
Temperature of Air	83.4	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4	"
Dew Point	75.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.769	"
Xtent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud =10.	1.2	"
Maximum temperature of air	90 6	"
Minimum do.	77.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,NNW,NNE	
Movement of Wind do to	118	Miles

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines? Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth? Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D-8

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. A 2

ASTHMA
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Of leading Chemists—Stores & P. St Lazare, 20, Paris
Insist on the signature "J. ESPIC" on each cigarette.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Nov. 24.

Rainfall has again been widespread in the east and the south of the Peninsula. Temperature is falling slowly in Burma and northeast India but is still above normal over the head of the Peninsula.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Mysore 4 inches, Ootacamund 1, Mangalore, Madura and Cocanada one and a half, Masulipatam 2 and Calingapatam one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Orissa and North Madras.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th November, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner but in excess in the southern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Indore and Bhavnagar-Para and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess except in the extreme western districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is above normal more particularly at night, the excess then ranging from 7 deg. to 16 deg. F.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Night temperature continues in excess; day temperature is also above normal at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in the northern half of the division and moderately or heavily clouded in the southern half. Humidity and night temperature are in excess.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the Bay of Bengal has disappeared. Rainfall has decreased considerably, only 4 stations reporting precipitation of importance to-day as against 8 yesterday.

Local rain is likely in south-east Madras and Malabar and a few showers on the north Coromandel coast and in Mysore. Isolated showers may occur in the Madras Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total since 1st June to Date	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Bushire	77.3	59.4	78	..	0	—0.98
Do. (24rd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat	85.4	69.3	63	..	0	—0.18
Do. (23rd)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	82.5	49.6	53	..	0	—0.03
Rawalpindi	77 0	38 8	50	..	0	—0.19
Lahore	79.1	45.5	70	..	0	—0.05
Hissar	81.2	48.3	31	..	0	0
Ambala	80.7	45.1	82	..	0	0.25
Delhi	80.2	52.0	45	..	0	—0.09
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	81 4	51.2	40	..	0	—0 07
Mainpuri	82 1	48.4	67	..	0	—0.14
Jhansi	87 0	57.0	47	..	00	—0.10
Cawnpore	78.8	53.3	78	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	80.1	57.7	71	..	0	—0.26
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	83 7	45.8	51		0	0
Karachi	83 7	62 3	32	..	0	—0 05
Ajmer	82.5	55 0	28	..	0	—0 11
Jaipur	85.6	62.9	43	..	0	—0.02
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.8	59 4	32	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	83	9 62 2	47	..	0	0
Veraval	90.6	73.6	36	..	0	—0.23
Rajkot	92.0	63 2	35	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	91.6	68 2	70	..	0	—0.19
Surat	94.5	73 9	73	..	0	—0 12
Ahmedabad	93 6	69.9	45	..	0	—0 14
Deesa	94.2	62.6	37	..	0	—0 12
Neemuch	82.9	62 8	54	..	0	—0.10
Indore	85 6	61.1	85	0.11	0.11	—0.11
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.7	66.5	78	..	0.05	—0.29
Saugor	81	8 62.8	53	..	0.09	—0.24
Hoshangabad	86	7 66 9	68	..	0	—0.36
Khandwa	90	0 69 7	72	..	0	—0 35
Akola	92	3 70 5	70	..	0.46	—0.08
Amraoti	89	8 69.8	74	..	0	—0 46
Nagpur	88	6 68.4	76	..	0	—0.62
Chanda	88	9 69 8	92	..	0.62	0 04
Kaipur	84	3 67 6	90	..	0.33	0.05
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90	6 77 6	85	..	0.02	—0 36
Ratnagiri	93	5 76 5	61	..	0.81	0.40
Mormugao	87	8 77.7	79	..	0.87	—0 09
Karwar	89	6 75.0	87	..	1.07	—0 56
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.6	68.9	73	..	0.15	—0.23
Ahmednagar	87	0 63.6	76	..	0 67	0.17
Poona	87	6 67 1	80	..	0.33	—0.41
Sholapur	86	8 67.1	78	..	0.66	—0.22
Bijapur	83.5	62 9	87	..	0.39	—0 50
Belgaum	79	3 67.5	88	..	0.94	—0.53
Aurangabad	87.0	68.4	72	..	0	—0.47
Nizamabad (Indur.)	87	6 70 2	75	..	0.68	0.10
Hyderabad	79	5 69.2	89	..	0.79	—0 07
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86	5 74.8	76	1.51	6.59	.26
Calicut	82.4	75 4	87	0.03	7 05	2 87
Cochin	85	5 75 7	84	..	6.69	0.94
Colombo	85	5 76 4	93	..	25.28	14 26
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	77	3 73 0	98	2 00	16.16	11.47
Bellary	82	3 71 1	86	0.01	7 00	5 30
Cuddapah	84	8 74 6	86	..	9 32	6 07
Madras	84	8 74 5	98	0 07	17 11	6 81
Bangalore	76.2	66.8	90	0 39	2 99	0 4
Coimbatore	84.7	70.5	86	0.08	3.99	1 22
Trichinopoly	85	6 73 2	94	..	4 02	3 98
Negapatam	83	8 74 5	86	0 12	8.65	—3 62

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 24th November 1915 was 30.090 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ANGELS OF MONS.

VISIONS SEEN BY SOLDIERS OF EACH ARMY.

Quite a library is accumulating concerning the vision of the angels during the retreat from Mons, writes the "Daily Chronicle." Psychical research experts have investigated the mystery without solving, it, scientists have considered it and dropped it, writers on both sides, for and against the angels, are pouring out books about it. So great is the interest in the mystery that Mr. Harold Begbie's book, "On the Side of the Angels," has already reached a third edition. Although Mr. Begbie is on the side of the angels he does not vouch personally for their existence. He says:—

"Whether we choose to believe these testimonies that angels have appeared on the battlefields of France is quite another matter, a matter entirely outside the argument, and one that each man must decide for himself. But beyond the reach of disproof, beyond the widest circumference of equivocation, is the now definite fact that some of our soldiers, officers as well as men, believe they saw visions in France long before Mr. Machen had published his story."

PHANTOM ARMIES.

Mr. Begbie produces evidence in support of his statements from both officers and men who saw the phantom armies of angels, and has had corroborative evidence. One officer quoted by Mr. Begbie states that on August 26, 1914, after the battle of Le Cateau, he was retiring with his brigade, when he noticed in the fields on both sides of the road a very large body of horsemen. The night was not very dark, and he watched these horsemen for 20 minutes. Other officers also saw the same phenomenon. "Of course," he said, "we were all dog-tired and overtaxed, but it is an extraordinary thing that the same phenomenon should have been witnessed by so many different people."

As regards the angels another witness said:—

"I could see quite plainly in mid-air a strange light, which seemed to be quite distinctly outlined, and was not a reflection of the moon, nor were there any clouds in the neighbourhood. The light became brighter, and I could see quite distinctly three shapes, one in the centre having what looked like outspread wings; the other two were not so large, but were quite plainly distinct from the centre one. They appeared to have a long, loose-hanging garment of a golden tint, and they were above the German line facing us."

It will be observed that the angels were seen over the German lines, so obviously they must also have been seen by the Germans, who will, no doubt, interpret the apparition as a good omen, more particularly as they appeared when the Germans were advancing. Men retreating under shell fire, very tired, and undergoing exceptional strain, both physical and mental, are capable of seeing strange apparitions.

WHY THE ENEMY HELD BACK.

Officers have brought back other stories of phantom armies from the front. There is the story concerning the first battle of Ypres, which comes from both sides. German prisoners were asked why they did not advance when the forces in front of them had been rather weakened. They replied that they were afraid to come forward because they saw a new army of reinforcements coming to the aid of the British. There was no such army. On the other hand, some of our men were mystified by a signal, which they read to be, "What are your racing colours?" It was only when some of the old soldiers of South Africa were informed about the signal that the interpretation was found. It was a signal used in the South African War, and it meant "Bring up the big guns"; the answer was "Black and white." Not only did our men see the signal, but they imagined that they saw the army from which it came. Like the Germans, they saw the reinforcements, long columns of men marching, on foot and horseback. These phantom figures were the ghosts of the armies of Mons which had retreated in August.

We quite expect that the Germans, some of whom are also imaginative people, will be producing their version of the angels of Mons, and proving to their own particular satisfaction, that the angels were the guiding stars of the invading and victorious host, and that only when they reached the confines of heretical Paris did their guardian angels desert them, together with their fortune of war

HUMOUR OF THE "COCKNEY."

INTERESTING RECOLLECTIONS OF MR. W. PETT RIDGE.

Mr. W. Pett Ridge gave a short address on "Humour in London" in the restaurant at the Trocadero on Saturday, October 30.

The Irishman, he said, may be numerous without knowing it, the Scotsman in a cold calculating sort of way, but the "Cockney" depends upon spontaneous direct repartee.

He regretted that the old horsed omnibus driver, who was one of the greatest exponents of the Cockney wit, had disappeared from the London streets.

One of the foremost weaknesses of the Cockney, he said, was to take hold of a phrase and to work it into all his speech, but that once such a phrase was supplanted it was never resuscitated in any form. Mr. Pett Ridge related a story to illustrate the constant repetition of these pet words and phrases.

At a meeting of the London County Council the subject being discussed was housing in the East End. A well-known Tory Lord had given a long dissertation on the matter, when a Labour member arose whose weakness it was to use the word "practically" in season and out. "Mr. Chairman," said the Labour member, "my noble friend knows nothing whatever of the subject under discussion. Now I know the East End. I was practically born in Stepney."

A Special Appeal on Behalf of Baby

Fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods.

Naturally a Healthy Mother
should feed her own child, and no cause, save inability, should prevent her doing so. But there are many mothers who, though willing, cannot wholly or even partially, nurse their children. Either they have no milk for them, or it is poor in quality and deficient in sustenance.

The Question then arises
what food should be given to Baby. Carefully consider this highly important point. Remember, that the right food, given at the proper age will lay a sure foundation for future health and happiness. Ordinary cow's milk is totally unsuitable as a food for young infants; it is acid, contains indigestible curd and is frequently swarming with dangerous germs, especially in summer time. Farinaceous Foods must not be given, as a child under six months of age cannot digest starch.

A Satisfactory Solution
of the difficult problem of feeding children by hand is provided by using the 'Allenburys' Foods. Prepared as directed, these pure Foods closely resemble healthy mother's milk in composition, nutritive value and digestibility. They are the outcome of prolonged scientific investigation, carried out with all the resources of wide manufacturing facilities and experience.

Decide to use
the 'Allenburys' Foods. By so doing the many serious ailments which follow the use of unsuitable food will be avoided, and Baby will be equipped with sound health and strength.

The Method of Simplicity and Certainty

The 'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards.

The 'Allenburys' Rusks (Malted).
A useful addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

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Try what a refreshing, easily digested, and specially nourishing *food beverage* may be made with Benger's Food in combination with tea or coffee, cocoa or chocolate.

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk forms a dainty and delicious cream, rich in all the necessary food elements. If half Benger's Food so prepared, is mixed with half fresh'y made tea, etc., its highly nourishing and digestive advantages are added with great success to the refreshing qualities of the tea.

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COMMERCIAL.

GERMANY'S LOST OVERSEAS TRADE IN 1915.

In "The Daily Chronicle" of mail week there appeared an account of the great fleet which is guarding our shores, and of the ceaseless watch it keeps over the enemy. So long as it stands sentry over the stormy waters of the "German" Ocean we may sleep quietly in our beds, knowing that our fields and cities will be spared the fate of Belgium, Poland, and Northern France.

But our gallant sailors and their ships are doing more than this. They are keeping the sea open for Britain and her Allies. Their merchant ships can go where they will, bringing supplies of all kinds from distant countries, while troops and munitions of war can be moved anywhere and everywhere.

Let us look at the other side of the shield. Our enemies are shut off from nearly all Europe. It is only with Denmark, Holland, Roumania, Greece, Bulgaria, and Turkey that they have uninterrupted communication. It is only from the New World that Germany and Austria could hope to obtain those supplies of raw materials which are so vital to them at the present moment. The following figures will give an idea of what this trade meant before the war began; they show the values of imports and exports in the first seven months of 1914 and 1915 to and from the United States:—

GERMANY.

	Imports. £	Exports. £
First 7 months, 1914 ...	22,097,771	31,194,038
First 7 months, 1915 ...	7,218,421	2,329,995
July, 1914 ...	3,411,627	2,997,028
July, 1915 ...	136,327	19,269
AUSTRIA.		
First 7 months, 1914 ...	2,384,330	2,559,601
First 7 months, 1915 ...	845,421	7,323
July, 1914 ...	336,045	243,195
July, 1915 ...	15,026	3,328

It may be said, however, that Germany is sending her goods to the United States through Holland, Sweden, and Denmark. The official figures show that this is not so, as may be gathered from the following table, which shows the imports into the United States from these three countries:

HOLLAND.

	Imports. £
July, 1914 ...	555,403
July, 1915 ...	539,961
First seven months, 1914 ...	4,194,418
First seven months, 1915 ...	3,088,029
DENMARK.	
July, 1914 ...	41,681
July, 1915 ...	16,851
First seven months, 1914 ...	409,236
First seven months, 1915 ...	247,748
SWEDEN.	
July, 1914 ...	239,616
July, 1915 ...	194,280
First seven months, 1914 ...	1,325,315
First seven months, 1915 ...	1,269,183

For the purposes of comparison, it may be of interest to give the figures showing the extent of the trade between the United Kingdom and the United States for the same periods. American imports and exports from and to us:—

	Imports. £	Exports. £
July, 1914 ...	4,594,576	6,882,982
July, 1915 ...	4,076,610	16,870,221
First 7 months, 1914 ...	35,367,303	59,716,665
First 7 months, 1915 ...	28,640,383	132,101,440

Here also are the figures of values carried by the mercantile marine of Great Britain and that of Germany from the ports of the United States during the first seven months of this year, and the year before:—

GERMANY.
First 7 months, 1914 ... £31,678,219
First 7 months, 1915 ... none.

GREAT BRITAIN.
First 7 months, 1914 ... £117,733,275
First 7 months, 1915 ... £200,455,776

Below are some of the articles of which Germany is being deprived by the blockade of our Fleet; the figures show the values received by Germany from the United States in the first seven months of the years 1914 and 1915:—

	First 7 months, 1914. £	First 7 months, 1915 £
Wheat ...	1,039,132	275,000
Copper ...	5,038,258	none.
Cotton ...	13,634,174	2,135,788
Leather ...	312,069	none.
Boots and Shoes ...	133,787	none.
Lard ...	1,484,477	none.
Naval Stores ...	409,004	none.
Turpentine ...	155,200	none.
Refined Oils ...	403,240	none.
Lubricating and heavy oils ...	300,443	none.

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ROYAL HINDU HOTEL
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Palatial Bunglaow
Rich & Palatable Food
Pure Milk & Butter
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Tele. No. 1656.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Nov. 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,500
" " Sales of East Indian	
" " Imports	22,000
Mid. Americans	6.99—7
Egyptian F. G. F. ..	6.55—10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. Jan.	11.63
Mar.	11.91
New York Official noon call Jan.	11.66
Mar.	11.93
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Jan.	11.54
Mar.	11.81

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 23rd.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	22,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	To-day's opening price.
Nov.	6.83
Nov.-Dec.	6.82
Dec.-Jan.	6.82
Jan.-Feb.	6.82
Feb.-Mar.	6.81
Mar.-Apl.	6.80
April-May	6.80
May-June	6.80
June-July	6.78
July-Aug.	6.76
Aug.-Sept.	6.66
Sept.-Oct.	6.57
Oct.-Nov.	6.54

Unchanged.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 23rd

Months.	To-day's closing price
Nov.	6.83
Nov-Dec.	6.83
Dec-Jan.	6.83
Jan.-Feb.	6.82
Feb-March	6.81
March-April	6.80
April-May	6.80
May-June.	6.80
June-July	6.78
July-Aug.	6.76
Aug-Sept.	6.66
Sept-Oct.	6.57
Oct-Nov.	6.54

No change on previous close.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 23rd

M.G. Bengal, "Good" ..	4.85
" " "Fully Good" ..	5.00
" " "Fine" ..	5.15
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good" ..	5.30
" " "Fine" ..	5.60
M.G. Broach, "Good" ..	6.25
" " "Fully Good" ..	6.40
" " "Fine" ..	6.55
M.G. Scinde, "Good" ..	4.80
" " "Fully Good" ..	4.95
" " "Fine" ..	5.10

Unchanged. Unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 23rd.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	42,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent ..	6,000
Futures at New York January ..	11.67 unchgd.
Futures at New York March ..	11.95 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.70—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.38 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January	11.54—3
Futures at New Orleans March ..	11.82—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7¾
Demand Bills	4.70.15+.65
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	52⅞+⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	25⅜+¼
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise caused by small supplies Mint Indian Continental buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. unchgd.	5 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. "	5¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months unchgd.	5¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months unchgd.	5¾
Interest day to day loans .. unchgd.	4⅛
Interest 7 day market loans .. .. "	4⅜
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£670,000
Ex: On London at Paris Francs	27.85+.2
Consols.	57⅝

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 23rd.

3½ % 1925—1928	£89¾ unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£96 11/16+3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Nov. 23rd

WHEAT.
No sellers of Indian Wheat.
SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.
AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Dec.-Jan. quoted. 59
BARLEY.
Karachi Barley. Not offered. Buyers.
SEEDS.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. unchgd. 66/6
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers. unchgd. 60
Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold, Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 60/6

When your throat is dry and husky, a Zymole Trokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys give the mouth a cleansed and refreshed sensation. B1

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers. 68/6+3d.
Toria Rapeseed, Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Sellers, unchgd. 61/6

LINSEED.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) November-December Sellers... 62/6+9d.

COTTONSEED.
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers unchanged. £10-5-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£98+£2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£81¾+£1
Copper Braziers	£112+£2
Yellow Metal	12¼+¼
Hard Spelter Nominal.	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	unchd. 18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	unchd. £22-10-0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	unchd. £4-6-0+1s

FREIGHT.
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal

RUBBER.
Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Value 3/1½+1d.
Ceylon Rubber November 3/8 to 3/5½

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec, ... 19/10½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Nov.-Dec. 20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. 21/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Nov.-Dec. 21/3
Calcutta Linseed Sellers. 66/3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 24.

The market to-day ruled firm and prices advanced to Rs. 7 over last evenings rates.

Late in the evening at Colaba a rather easier feeling prevailed but the net advance over yesterday's rates amounted to about Rs. 5/8.

A fair business has been done in new Broach and Akolas, shippers selling.

Ready cotton was in poor demand.

We quote:—
F. G. Bengal January 223.
Fine Akola January 247.
Good Broach April 282½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	227		278	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	227	217	—	Jan. 1916
M.G. Benegals	225/6	..	..	Dec, 1915.
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	217/8	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandeesh	228	..	..	"
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	263	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Nagpore	259/0	..	..	"
M. G Akola Khgm. ..	243	..	..	"
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, November, 24th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	200	190	..	Ready
	..	220	212	..	1/25 Jan '16
Bengals (M.G.)	238	230	220	..	Ready N. C.
	220	210	200	..	Rea y O. C.
	..	233	222	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	230	222	212	..	Ready N. C.
	..	200	190	..	Ready O. C.
	..	225	213	..	1/25 Jan. '16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	237	225	..	Ready N. C.
	..	210	200	..	Ready O. C.
	..	233	221	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	244	234	..	Ready N. C.
	..	222	212	..	Ready O. C.
	..	248	240	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	247	237	..	Ready N. C.
	..	224	212	..	Ready O. C.
	..	251	248	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Dismangaum Poolgaum (M.G	..	229	219	..	Ready O. C.
	..	255	247	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	233	223	..	Ready O. C.
	..	261	253	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	237	227	..	Ready O. C.
	..	265	257	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	240	230	..	Ready O. C.
	..	268	260	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	243	233	223	Ready.
	..	292	..	..	Feb.-Mar.
	..	280	..	284	1/25Ap.'16.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	202	190	..	Ready.
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	239	Ready.
	..	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	253	Ready.
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	245	Ready.
	..	..	..	240	Ready.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	256	Ready
	..	..	..	..	

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance. L. M.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 23rd November, 1915:—

Cotton	10,518 Bales.
Wheat	17,136 cwts.
Linseed	3,148 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,442 "
Ginjellyseed	4,916 "
Groundnuts	443 "
Casterseed	2,554 "
Rice	10,347 "
Myrabollams	1,578 "
Cottonseed	12,912 "
Mowraseed	128 "
Gram	8,126 "
Joowar	3,686 "
Maize	479 "
Barley	1,435 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 24th—5-30 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 4 0	6 13 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45 0 0	6 11 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	7 2 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 15 0	7 1 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 13 0	8 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 3 0	8 9 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 15 0	8 5 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	41 0 0	...
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	40 0 0	...
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	39 0 0	...
Teelseed, Black ...	37 0 0	...
Popyseed, White ...	7 13 0	8 5 0
Groundnuts ...	34 8 0	...
Mowraseed ...	3 11 0	4 1 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May ..	6 11 6
Linseed May	9 4 0
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	41 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	40 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40 0 0

Tired out—Just can't do your house-work. Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. There is increased vitality and energy with every dose. A 3

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 31/32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. Dec.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 11-32d Dec.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	192½ Nominal
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	139
Do. Shanghai	128
60 d-s. Yokohama	155½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-5-0
Australian Do.	24 6-0
Bombay Do.	24 6-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-6
English Dragons	15 3-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	65-9-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 24.

The Cotton Mill Share Market maintained a firm tone to-day, but the rates slightly gave way before close. Tata Iron and Steel shares recorded a further advance to-day.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids closed at Rs. 512½.

Fazulbhai kept firm at Rs. 423½.

Standards were placed at prices varying from Rs. 1,027½ to Rs. 1,037½.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,250, improved to Rs. 1,272½ but closed at Rs. 1,265.

Centrals stood firm at Rs. 1,940.

Swadeshi advanced to Rs. 1,485.

Ahmedabad Advance were placed at Rs. 785.

Currimbhai kept unchanged at Rs. 233½ Crescent at Rs. 110 and Indore Malwas at Rs. 235.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,570.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares kept unchanged at Rs. 937½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept in demand at Rs. 203½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood in the vicinity of Rs. 115.

Deferred were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 260 to Rs. 265.

Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 117.

Central Bank of India shares kept in request at Rs. 18½.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs. 397.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 86 (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood at Rs. 99.

WAR MOTOR TRANSACTION.

£2,800 COMMISSION ON ORDERS.

In the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Rowlatt the Vulcan Car Agency (Limited, of Portland-street, sued Fiat Motors (Limited), of Long Acre, to recover £42,800, commission in respect of a large number of motor lorries, which it was said that the French Government ordered of the plaintiffs shortly after the commencement of the war. The defendants denied liability.

Mr. Roche, in opening the case for the plaintiffs, said at the commencement of the war the plaintiffs got into touch with the French Government, which required motor lorries for the purposes of the war. The French Government desired to have Daimler lorries, but as the English Government required these lorries, they selected the Fiat, which were manufactured at Turin, Italy. The plaintiffs passed the order on to the defendants who, on October 8, 1914, entered into a contract with the French Government to supply 300 motor lorries, which were to cost £900 each. On October 12 an agreement was entered into between the plaintiffs and the defendants securing to the former £200 in respect of each car, less a certain sum necessary to provide spare parts. The defendants failed to supply the cars, and they now alleged that the failure was due not to any fault on their part, but to the action of the Italian Government in prohibiting the export of motor lorries, and that, therefore, they were under no obligation to pay the commission. Counsel submitted that the order of the Italian Government did not prohibit the export of lorries, but simply enabled them to prevent cars going to certain countries.

Mr. Hastings, for the defendants, contended that there had been no breach of the contract. The defendants did their utmost to carry it out, but they were unable to do so, as the Italian Government would not allow the lorries to be exported, and the French Government terminated the contract. Counsel further said that the payment of the commission was conditional on the receipt of the price of the cars from the French Government, and that as no money had been received, the plaintiffs were not entitled to any commission.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt, in delivering judgment, said it had been laid down that when commission was payable on the receipt from the buyers of the price of the goods to be delivered, that meant it was to be payable on the happening of that event, and also on the non-happening of the event if that was due to the default of the seller. In this case payment was not made by reason of the default of the defendants in not carrying out their contract with the French Government, and, therefore, he gave judgment for the plaintiffs for £42,800 with costs.

Stay of execution was granted on the defendants bringing £5,000 into court.

DEPENDENTS OF THE FALLEN

SCHEME OF ALLOWANCES.

The main lines of a scheme for allowances from Navy and Army funds to dependents of deceased sailors and soldiers was issued on October 27 as a Parliamentary paper. In an introductory note Dr. Macnamara and Mr. H. W. Forster explain that:—

"This paper sets out in general terms the principal features of the scheme approved by the Government for allowances from Navy and Army funds to the dependents (other than widows and children) of sailors and soldiers whose deaths are due to the present war. It must be clearly understood that the Admiralty Orders and Army Orders and the Regulations made or to be made will alone be the documents that will be decisive as to any points that may arise in particular cases, this paper being no more than a presentation to Parliament of the main lines of the scheme."

For parents wholly dependent on the deceased the allowance is to be the amount of ascertained dependence before mobilization or entry into the Service if later, or the widow's pension, whichever be the less sum. Women who have been entirely dependent on a sailor will have a grant by way of gratuity or weekly payment not exceeding in all the amount of a year's separation allowance and allotment; if there are children, an allowance of 10s. per week is to be given in addition to the usual allowance for children, and provision is to be made for the woman according to circumstances when the last child reaches the age limit.

The following is the text of the scheme:—

I.—FATHERS, MOTHERS, ETC.

1. For a parent or parents wholly dependent on the sailor or soldier, an allowance to be given not exceeding in any case (whether for one parent or two) the amount of ascertained dependence prior to mobilization or entry into the Service if later, or the widow's pension appropriate to the sailor's or soldiers rank (10s. a week for the lowest rank with no increase on the score of age), whichever be less. The allowance to continue so long as no other means of support (e.g., other children reaching full age) exist.

2. For other dependents incapable of supporting themselves, including a parent or parents partially dependent, an allowance not exceeding the amount of ascertaied dependence prior to mobilization or entry into the Service if later, or 5s. a week, whichever be less, subject to periodical review as to the continuance of the incapacity.

3. Disablement (but not sickness) benefit under the National Health Insurance Act and old age pension to be reckoned in diminution of above benefits.

4. For able-bodied dependents, a grant by way of gratuity or weekly payment, not exceeding in all a year's pay of the sailor or soldier, or a year's allowance at the rate at which separation allowance and allotment were paid for the 26 weeks after the notification of death, whichever be greater, to be given at the discretion of the Admiralty or War Office.

WIFE AND CHILDREN.

II.—Women who have been Entirely Dependent on a Sailor or Soldier for their Maintenance and who would Otherwise be Destitute, and Children of the Sailor or Soldier in their Charge.

5. If there are no children of the sailor or soldier and the woman is in good health, a grant by way of gratuity or weekly payment, not exceeding in all the amount of a year's allowance at the rate at which separation allowance and allotment were paid for the 26 weeks after the notification of death, to be given at the discretion of the Admiralty or War Office.

6. If there are no children of the sailor or soldier and the woman is wholly or partly incapable of supporting herself from infirmity or age, an allowance of from 5s. to 10s. a week according to circumstances to be given, renewable from time to time on medical certificate. When the disability ceases a terminal gratuity not exceeding the amount of 26 weeks of such allowance may be given.

7. If there are children of the sailor or soldier in her care an allowance of 10s. a week to be given in addition to the usual allowances for the children. When the last child reaches the age limit or dies, the woman, if in good health to receive a terminable gratuity of ⅓13 (half the annual value of the allowance). If she is wholly or partly incapable of supporting herself, she may be granted an allowance of from 5s. to 10s. a week according to circumstances, renewable from time to time on medical certificate and on the cessation of the disability a terminal gratuity not exceeding the amount of 26 weeks of such allowance.

8. Disablement (but not sickness) benefit under the National Health Insurance Act and old-age pension to be reckoned in diminution of above benefits to the woman (not to the children.)

III.—ADMINISTRATION.

(a) The claim to a grant of allowance or gratuity after the sailor's or soldier's death will rest in the ordinary course on the establishment during his lifetime of a claim to separation allowance as a dependent, and in the absence of such established claim a special investigation will be made and very complete evidence will be required. Grants will be subject to the same conditions as widows' pensions in regard to the circumstances of the sailor's or soldier's death, forfeiture, &c., so far as such conditions are applicable.

(b) All the awards referred to will have effect after the expiration of the 26 weeks for which separation allowances are continued after the notification of the death of the sailor or soldier.

(c) This scheme provides only the grants to be made from the Votes of the Admiralty and War Office, not those which may be made out of funds at the disposal of the Body proposed to be established by the Bill now before Parliament. The duty of determining the facts on which a grant may be based will be among the duties of that Body, and the Admiralty or War Office may at their discretion entrust it with other duties in connextion with the administration of such grants.

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Thirty-two Stories, Articles, Verse.
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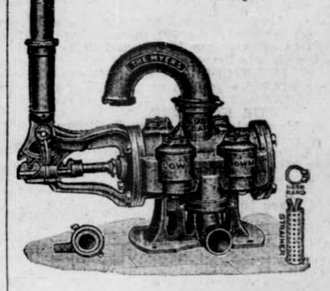
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Ripon Club, to express regret at Sir P. M. Mehta's death.
Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society, General Meeting and reading of a paper on "Harsha and his Times" by Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 27.

Bombay Medical Union, Ordinary Monthly Meeting and Dinner, Union Rooms, 7-15 and 8-45 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 29.

A Lodge of Sorrow in memory of R. W. Bro. Sir P. M. Mehta by Lodge Rising Star of W. I. at Freemasons' Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Camp, Santa Cruz, Nov. 25.

Programme for the week ending November, 27th 1915:—
Parade 6-30 a.m. Drill order.
Move off. 6-40 a.m.
Troop leaders are expected to have their troops told off and ready to move off at the above time.
Thursday 25th.—Fire Tactics.
Friday 26th.—Cavalry Screen.
Saturday 27th.—No morning parade.
Saturday 27th.—Afternoon parade. Cavalry scheme under Major Herdon, G.S.O.
Train leaves Church Gate 3-30 p.m. Parade Camp 3-45 Drill order.

LEAVE.

The undermentioned member is granted 3 months leave of absence ex-India from the 28th November, 1915:—
No 61[illegible] Trooper Cyril W. Pugh, "C" Troop.

STANLEY REED, Lt-Col.
Commanding, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Colaba, Nov. 24.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, B.V.A., Commanding.
No. 983—Duties.
Duties for the ensuing week, commencing 21st instant.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergeant Banks C. B.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company, Sergeant Sherren E. A.
No. 984—Parades.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at the Cooperage Bandstand on Thursday, 25th instant, at 7 a.m., for Rifle and Squad. Drill. Dress—Khaki shirts, shorts and putties. All members are requested to attend.
Officers and Sergeants for 7.5in. B. L. Gun Drill will parade at Colaba North Battery on Thursday, 25th instant, at 7 a.m.
NO. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.
No. 985—Parades.
No. 4 Company will parade as follows:—
Sunday, 28th instant, at 9-30 a.m., Rifle Drill.
Sunday, 28th instant, at 5 p.m., Section Gun Drill.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieutenant, B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

November, 25.

283. Signallers.—"G" & "J" Coys. will parade on the Cooperage at 7-30 a.m. on Friday November 26th.
"B" & "H" Coys. will parade on the Cooperage at 7-30 a.m. on Monday November 29th.
284. In accordance with Government Notification, General Department No. 8859 dated Bombay Castle 17th November 1915, Captain George Washington Talbot has been transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 8th November 1915.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rv. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6.

March.—In True Test.	Teike
Overture.—Morning Noon and Night ...	Suppe
Valse.—Destiny	Baynes
Selection.—The Mikado	Sullivan
Song (cornet solo) Rosary	Nevin.
Pot-pourri.—Melodious Memories	Fincke

RBPORTED THEFT.

Mr. F. G. Wood of the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Company reports the theft of Rs. 307 from the inner drawer of the safe in his office on Tuesday.

BOMBAY SANITA RY ASSOCIATION.

A public lecture on "Cholera" in Gujarati, will be delivered by Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, on Saturday the 27th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Parel Road, Chinchpoogly. Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathoo Sailor, will preside.

FATAL BURNS.

Hansa Kala, a Hindu, aged 55, employed in a sweetmeat shop in Sheikh Memon Street, was boiling ghee in a copper pot last week when the pot slipped and the ghee fell on his body. He sustained serious injuries and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary in October was 2453. Among them the number of new admissions was 511, of whom 371 were men, 77 women and 63 children.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the Society will be held at the Society's Rooms, Town Hall, to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when among other things, a paper on "Harsha and his Times" will be read by Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

MARION KEMP CONCERT CO.

We are asked by the management of the Excelsior Theatre to call the attention of music lovers of Bombay to the fact that several representations having been made to Madame Kemp's manager for matinees to be given in order to allow families and students to hear this talented little company, Madame Kemp has kindly consented to appear with her full company next Sunday evening at 6-30 when a complete and suitable programme will be given. Another great concession to the public is in the matter of prices of admission which will be on this occasion only Rs. 3, 2, 1, and annas 8.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Rose & Co. to book the Rs. 8 and Rs 2 seats. There will be another change of programme on Saturday.

STUDENTS AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is with great regret we learn that the authorities in some of the Colleges have thought it discreet to disallow their students volunteering for the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League. Such a ruling on the part of certain College authorities is indeed anything "but reasonable." It would certainly check the healthy growth of patriotism.

It is indeed, sir, a question of deep import whether the College authorities have a right to control the activities of their students "outside" the four walls of the College? If, so, you might as well claim to control the activities of the students in the matter of eating, drinking, dressing and what not.

Moreover, in view of the fact that the aims and objects of the Congress and the Moslem League are identical, it is indeed deplorable that Mr. Covernton should disallow Moslem students volunteering for the League, when he has "already" allowed Hindu students to volunteer for the Congress. We hope, sir, the Principal of the Elphinstone College will give it a second thought and revise his decision regarding the Moslem students.

As you see, sir, the question involves a matter of grave principle. Will you not, sir, be good enough to take up the brief on behalf of the students?—Yours truly,

A. A. P.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

THE B J. MEDICAL SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I expressed the wish in your issue of the 17th instant that Col. Hooton, I.M.S., Principal of the above institution, would prove himself a worthy antagonist as he was drawn into the arena in a controvery on the method of examining pupils for entrance to this school. He has retired, beaten, and I am therefore at liberty in the absence of any further defence by him, to characterize his method of examination as an injustice to the candidates concerned. I consider that his letter in your issue of the 15th instant is no defence of the charge levelled against him by "matriculated candidate" in your issue of the 6th instant. Col. Hooton stated that the candidates had passed the School Final Examination which is a very fair test of one's abilities and attainments for entrance to a university course. To subject such candidates to an examination consisting of dictation as the sole subject is in effect to reduce the examination to a farce, for there is nothing that can justify this puerile method of ascertaining whether a pupil is fit to enter upon the study of medical subjects. I don't think that any Board of examiners would consent to such an extraordinary method of examination; especially when the reading out of the passage for dictation was never distinctly heard by the majority of examiness—a fact that Col. Hooton has not sought to deny. I don't think the matter can be allowed to rest here, for such a decision would certainly be too arbitrary for acceptance in any department of Government; and after all it is Government who should decide the question. It does not present any particularly difficult features. Let the subject find its way to Government, who may be trusted to deal with it satisfactorily, through the proper official channel. It would be interesting to know whether Col. Hooton's method of examination received the approval of the Administrative Head of the Medical Department. My sole object in writing is to ensure that future candidates will have no cause to complain again. Surely this is not a case of cleaning the "Augean Stables"?—Yours etc.,

INTERESTED.

BOMBAY WAR RELIEF FUND.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT.

The Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund have submitted to the Administrative Committee the following report of progress from 1st July to 30th September 1915:—

We have the honour to place before you our third report on the administration of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund together with the audited Statement of Accounts as on 30th September 1915.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the untimely and sad deaths since our last report of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, C.I.E., one of the members of the Committee, and of the Hon. Captain W. L. Graham, the Joint Honorary Secretary. The Committee, at the meeting held on the 18th August under the Presidentship of his Excellency the Governor, adopted the following resolutions conveying sympathy to the families of the deceased and expressing appreciation of the services rendered by them:—

"That the Administration Committee place on record this expression of their sincere sorrow at the premature and lamentable death of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, C.I.E., their sense of the great loss sustained thereby and their grateful appreciation of his valuable co-operation on the Committee and of his services as a member of the Hospital and Relief Sub-Committees.

Further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent through his Excellency the President to the family of the deceased."

That the Administrative Committee place on record their sense of deep sorrow in the heavy loss they have sustained by the sudden and untimely death of the Hon'ble Captain W. L. Graham to whose untiring devotion and indefatigable energies, in his capacity as Joint Honorary Secretary, is due to an eminent degree the great success which has been achieved by the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

In deploring the sad accident which has cut off a life so full of usefulness, zeal and promise, they also desire to place on record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him from the inception of the Fund up to the time of his death.

Further resolved that a copy of the above resolution be sent through his Excellency the President to the widow and family of the deceased.

Lt.-Col. W. E Jennings, I.M.S., was appointed to succeed the late Hon'ble Captain W. L. Graham as Joint Honorary Secretary. Otherwise the personnel of the Committee remains unchanged.

ACCOUNTS.

The audited Statement of Accounts accompanying this report shows the position of the Fund.

The receipts from 1st July to 30th September amounted to Rs. 1,16,089-10-10.

This demonstrates the continued generous support the Fund is receiving from all sections, classes and creeds of the peoples of the Presidency and the Indian States therein.

The Funds which on the 30th September amounted to Rs. 37,68,162-12-3 are on Fixed Deposit for short periods in the Bank of Bombay with the exception of a sufficient balance in the current deposit account to meet recurring and necessary expenditure and of securities of the value of Rs. 17,600. Out of the total amount Rupees fifteen lakhs have been promised to H. E. the Viceroy's Central Fund.

DONATIONS AND LOCAL RELIEF.

The Committee endowed three beds in the St. John Ambulance War Hospital at Dehra Dun for a period of one year from August 1915 at a total cost of Rs. 6,000. This hospital has been specially started by the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association for the treatment of deep-seated injuries among wounded Officers and Soldiers from overseas and is worked in connection with the X Ray Institute at Dehra Dun. It has accommodaion for 2 British Officers, 2 Indian Officers and 20 Rank and File.

Rs. 5,635-6-9 have been expended up to the period under report in Local Relief on the recommendation generally of the Relief Sub-Committee, the personnel of which remained unchanged, except for the loss of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy.

HOSPITALS.

With the exception of the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon'ble Mr. F. M. Chinoy the personnel of the Hospitals Sub-Committee remained unchanged.

Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Bombay.—During the period under report there were 609 admissions into this Hospital, making a grand total of 1,831 from the date of opening to the 30th September. The expenditure for the quarter was Rs. 37,575.

Bombay Presidency General Hospital, Alexandria.—There were 2,292 admissions into this Hospital from the date of opening to the 31st of July 1915. On the 9th of September there were 873 patients which is the highest number reported on any single day. The expenditure for the quarter was Rs. 58,273. The Hospital was visited during the quarter by Admiral Boue de Lapyrere, Admiral in Chief of the French Mediterranean Squadron, and by the Duc de Guyse and Comte de Lehon, representatives of the French Red Cross. On the 23rd of August the Medecin-Chief du Centre d'Hospitalier, Dr. Visbecq, intimated that other arrangements had been made for French sick and wounded and the Commandant of French Troops in Egypt in confirming this expressed grateful thanks for the attention accorded to his troops up to that date.

MOTOR AMBULANCES.

The two Motor Ambulances expected from Home were received and made over to the authorities for use for the sick and wounded. The Committee also purchased a Berliet Ambulance and received a motor car for ambulance purposes as a gift from H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanugger.

RESOLUTION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE.

Resolved that the Quarterly Progress Report of the Joint Honorary Secretaries be adopted and that they be authorized to print and circulate copies of the same for the information of subscribers.

In thanking all workers throughout the Presidency for their continued exertions, his Excellency the President and the Members of the Administrative Committee also take this opportunity of placing on record their continued sense of gratitude for the generous support which the Fund continues to receive from all sections, classes and creeds of the people of the Presidency and the Indian States therein.

30TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

BULLETIN NO. 1.

1. The dates fixed for the 30th Session of the Indian National Congress are the 27th, 28th and 29th of December next.

2. The Congress Pendal and Offices and other structures connected with the Congress are being erected on the Marine Lines Maidan, to the east of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices and adjoining the Churchgate Street, to its south. All the work in connection with the forthcoming Congress is rapidly progressing.

3. The Telegraphic address of the Congress Office is "Reception, Bombay."

Any person wishing to wire to any of the Congress authorities, should adopt this Telegraphic address. Any delegate wishing to have his telegram promptly delivered while in Bombay, he is requested to have it sent c/o., "Reception, Bombay."

4. The Telephone No. of the Congress Office in Bombay is "153."

5. Delegates living in Indian style will be accommodated in buildings specially secured for the purpose in healthy localities and will be charged Rs. 2-8-0 per head per day and then servants will be charged 8 as. per head per day, for board and lodging. Separate dietary arrangement will be made to suit the requirements of delegates from Guzrat, Deccan, Madras, Bengal, Sind, Punjab, United Provinces etc., on the intending delegates giving early intimation as to their dietary requirements.

6. Delegates living in European style will be accommodated in Hotels in Fort and will be charged Rs. 6 per head per day and their servants Re. 1 per head per day for board and lodging. Delegates intending to live in European style are requested to give early intimation, so as to enable the Congress authorities to secure the required accommodation.

7. The accommodation for delegates will be available from the 24th to the 31st December 1915, both days inclusive.

8. The rates for gentlemen visitors, tickets are as under:—

Rs. 20, 15, 10, 5 and 3. Lady visitors will be charged Rs. 5 and 3. Seats for gentlemen visitors will be reserved, on payment in advance, for Rs. 20, 15 and 10 only. All seats for Lady visitors will be similarly reserved. The plan can be seen at the office tent on the congress grounds between 5-30 and 6-30 p.m. on week days only. Applications for reserve seats should be sent in early together with the money for the class of ticket required.

9. Delegation Forms and Election Return Forms will be posted to the different centres by the end of this month. The different electorates all over the country are therefore requested to elect their delegates and send the election returns without delay, so that the necesary arrangements for the accommodation of delegates likely to attend the Congress may be made in due time.

10. Attention of the different Provincial Congress Committees is invited to Article 14 of the Constitution of the Indian National organisation in order that they may elect their representatives on the "All-India Congress Committee, which they have to do "at the meeting held as far as possible before the 30th of November," and they are requested to communicate to the Honorary Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the Congress of the names of gentlemen so elected together with the names of the ex-officio members of the All-India Congress Committee from their province.

The Congress has evoked great enthusiasm on the part of the younger generation. Applications for enrolment in the Volunteers' Corps of the Congress have poured in from all parts of India. Out of those who have applied for enrolment, the Volunteers Sub-Committee have been making a selection of energetic, enthusiastic and robust young men willing to abide by the regulations framed. About 200 such Volunteers, who have paid in their money for the regulation uniform, have already been enrolled and many more are daily seeking admission.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

EUROPEANS V. AN INDIAN XI.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

It is understood that the Madras Presidency cricket match between the European and Indian elevens, representatives of this Presidency, will take place in Christmas week. Dates are not yet settled but the 31st December and 1st January are suggested. This will be the first match of its kind in Madras and great interest it felt in the sporting circles. The Young Men's Indian Association who initiated the movement are inviting co-operation from other Indian clubs to form a strong selection committee. The names of the Indian eleven will be settled shortly.

Rai Bahadur Lala Jwala Parshad, Government Pleader, Arrah, and the Judge, designate of the Behar High Court, has communicated his consent to preside at the next session of the All-India Kayastha Conference to be held at Lahore on the 30th and 31st December 1915.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali have been transferred to Chindwara.

The Barisal Conspiracy Case has been postponed to the 29th November.

There are now about fifteen persons awaiting trial in the Krisnagore Dacoity Case.

The Hon. Mr. Claud, Barron, C.I.E., took over charge on Tuesday as Chief Secretary of the Punjab Government.

The case in which P. L. Causely stood charged under the Arms Act at Calcutta has been postponed *sine die*.

Mr. Abdul Kalam Azad, late editor of the "Al Hilal" of Calcutta, has been prohibited under the Defence of India Act from residing in the United Provinces.

A leather-working school will be opened by Government at Cawnpore on 1st December. No fee will be charged from students who should be between 12 and 16 years of age.

H. H. the Nawab of Malkerkotla has generously offered to the Government an ambulance motor car for use during the war which has been gratefully accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

The case against forty-one Hindus of Tutwa Thana (Barh) District Patna, for keeping the peace during the Mohurram has been disposed of by the District Magistrate, Patna, and all have been discharged as the Mohurrum has passed off quietly.

At the request of the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammilan, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya is stated to have agreed to preside over the next session of the Conference to be held in Lahore some time in next December.

At the next meeting of the Bihar Council Mr. Filgate will move for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the malpractices and corruptions in municipal elections and Rai Bahadur Dwankanath will move for a committee to enquire into the causes of floods in North Bihar.

At the Madras High Court yesterday, a full bench composed of the Chief Justice, and Justices Seshagiri Iyer and Philips decided in an appeal that appearance in a foreign court by a defendant under protest and for defence on merits is a "submission" to that court within the meaning of private international law.

The East Indian Railway Cheating case in which Nareshwar Sahay, Vice-Chairman of the Patna Municipality, and a very rich and respectable rais of Patna, was sentenced to a long term of rigorous imprisonment and heavy fine, has finally come to an end, with the sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment passed on the guard Doutre, who cheated the railway of several thousands of rupees with the help of Nareshwar Sahay, who was a coal contractor.

In opening the annual sale of the Women's Friendly Society Lady Sanderson, wife of the Chief Justice, made a few remarks in the course of which she said that the society was doing much useful work for the poor and distressed women of Calcutta. The women of to-day were different from the women of yesterday. She referred to the work that is being done by women at the present moment in England, France and Russia, and was glad that the women of Calcutta were not lagging behind their sisters in Europe.

In commemoration of his recent state entry with his Australian Rani, his Highness the Raja of Puducotta has announced remittance of 8 lakhs of Karnams'cess, throughout the State, grant of one lakh for drainage of the Capital, election of 15 members to the Representative Assembly instead of nine, throwing open to election of one seat in every Union Panchayat, construction of a lying-in ward and labour room in the women's and children's hospital, grant of Rs. 5,000 for female education and Rs. 10,000 for rural sanitation.

FREE MATRICULATION CLASS.

A Free Matriculation Class was opened under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League on last Saturday in the Municipal Chunam-Kiln Girls' Marathi School. 177 applications of students from 22 schools were received. 97 applications were accepted and 80 were rejected on account of want of accomodation. There are one lady, one student from depressed class, Dakshini and Gujarati, Hindu, Parsi and Christian students. This class will last till 20th February 1916.

FALL INTO A WELL.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Mahabuli, a Purdesi, aged about 20 years, residing at Khetwadi. The deceased was seen standing on a well and having a bath on Tuesday. Suddenly a splash was heard and the deceased had disappeared. His body was subsequently recovered. The well was covered over with cement and there was an opening about three feet in diameter to draw water up through. The top of the cement covering was wet and slippery. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

(*Continued from Column 6.*)

with the administration and, as President of the Council, was in a position to help and advise his elder son in the discharge of his responsibilities. I need not enumerate all the measures that were undertaken during that period. Sufficient to say, that the income of the State was doubled, that shape was then first given to schemes for railway development, an impetus was afforded to educational and medical institutions, while in 1879 the same spirit which is at the present moment so conspicuous in Bikaner as well as in other states, manifested itself in the supply of camels to the Government of India in connection with the expedition to Kabul. Could Maharaja Sri Lall Singhji have lived to see this day to appreciate the character of his gallant son, to watch his career and note the position he has won for himself in the Empire and then to realise the filial affection that that son has retained for his memory, his heart would indeed have been full to overflowing with joy and pride. And it is with that thought uppermost in my mind that I now proceed to the task that I have been invited to perform. I feel that this moment marks a bright chapter in the glorious history of Bikaner and I am proud to have the privilege of unveiling the statue of Maharaja Sri Lall Singhji.

LORD HARDINGE AT BIKANER.

STATUE OF MAHARAJA'S FATHER UNVEILED.

THE VICEROY'S TRIBUTE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BIKANER, Nov. 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy's this morning unveiled the statue of Maharaj Sri Lall Singhji Bahadur, the father of his Highness the Maharaja.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner in requesting his Excellency to unveil the statue, said:—

"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,:—I beg to tender my heartfelt thanks to your Excellency for the honour you are doing to the memory of my beloved and lamented father, Maharaj Sri Lall Singhji Bahadur by unveiling his statue this morning. No one with a sense of filial duty can help feeling proud as I do at the present moment, of the fact, that the ceremony is about to be performed by the illustrious representative in India of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and the pleasure is still further enhanced when the representative is one who will leave his name stamped on the history of India as one of the noblest, greatest and courageous of her Viceroys and as a staunch and sympathetic friend of the ruling Princes and their States, a Viceroy who is regarded by every class and community throughout the country with feelings of the deepest gratitude and affection. This sense of honour and pleasure is shared with me not only by the members of my family, but by my sirdars and people as well. Whilst to me personally, who has had the privilege of enjoying your Excellency's friendship and who has received much kindness and hospitality at your hands, ever since your arrival in India, the fact of your presiding at to-day's function is a cause of very special gratification, not only as the son of my father but as one conversant with all shades of public opinon in the State. I can say without fear of contradiction that as stated in the inscription on the canopy, the late Maharaja Sri Lall Singhji Bahadur is ever remembered for his piety and wisdom, nobility of mind and generosity of heart and that his honesty of purpose and kindness of disposition endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Although I was only seven years of age at the time when it pleased Providence to call him away, my recollections of those easly years are still abundantly enriched by his fatherly love and solicitude, whilst to his elder son his Late Highness Maharaja Sri Dungar Singhji Bahadur he was a very real guide, philosopher and friend. In spite of the fact that in his late years, failing health prevented him from actively continuing his great work in the State as President of the Council, ever maintaining the best traditions of the Rajput race by his unfailing courtesy, fond of a quite and simple life yet always dignified and chivalrous and of a strong personality, and commanding as he did the confidence and respect of all alike, he was rightly and popularly acclaimed as the shield of the State. Both his sons, his Late Highness and myself having been adopted out of his immediate family, I consented during the lifetime of my late mother to the adoption of my second son. Maharaj Bijey Singh is the son and successor of the late Maharaja Sahib, in order, with the blessings of the Almighty, to perpetuate his line and the Lallgarh Palace was named after him fourteen years ago. But no son in his great gratitude and reverence can do too much in this world to perpetuate the memory of a father such as mine and when in response to popular feeling it was settled to erect a statue and a fine canopy in honour of his late Highness, I also decided that this statue and canopy would be the most fitting compliment to the Lallgarh Palace. I would now beg your Excellency to be kind enough to unveil the statue of the late Maharaj Sri Lall Singhji Bahadur.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Lord Hardinge replying said:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have now had the honour of knowing his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner personally for almost exactly five years. For he with the Maharaja Scindia were the guests of Lord Minto when I first arrived at Calcutta and continued to stay on as my own guests. In that period I have known him in various capacities as my guest, as host, as a devoted father, as a wise ruler, as a keen soldier, as a fine sportsman, as a sagacious adviser and pillar of the Empire, and in these and many other capacities always as my friend. I have known him in sorrow as well as in happiness and yet to-day, it is my privelege, as it is yours, to see him in a new character as an affectionate son faithful to the revered memory of his father of whom any son might well be proud. I had not myself the pleasure of knowing that father but those who did, tell us of his great simplicity, combined with dignity, of his character, of his piety and rectitude, of his soundness of judgment and honesty of purpose, of his kindness of heart and his old world Rajput courtesy, and his Highness has in a few vivid words painted a picture of one, whom all loved and respected. He was the father of two Maharajas of Bikaner and uncle of a Maharana of Udaipur and while never himself the Maharaja of Bikaner, he had much to do

(*Continued in Column 5.*)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, Nov. 25, 1915.

FACTORY LABOUR PROBLEMS.

In reviewing the latest Annual Report of the Inspector of Factories in the Presidency some time ago, we emphasized the urgent need of certain amendments to the existing factory legislation, from the point of view of labour. The urgency of the question does not solely depend on humane considerations, though they are certainly the most predominantly insistent. On the other hand, in so far as labour is a very important, if not the most important, factor in the mill, as in any other industry, and its efficiency depends on the conditions under which the workers are made to toil, an immediate and satisfactory solution of the question is as much in the interests of the mill-owners as of their employees. Those who have had experience of seeing, from day to-day, the actual work in the mills have often borne testimony to the fact that factory life, under existing circumstances, is a most exacting and hard one for the average workman. A striking proof of this is seen in the growing tendency among the workers in mills to take the earliest opportunity of leaving their occupation when they find an opening elsewhere. Many a cotton mill in Northern India suffers from shortage of labour and a similar complaint is not infrequently heard in this Presidency as well. In fact one of the most instructive facts disclosed in the Report of the Inspector of Factories was the decrease of 5,071 operatives employed in the cotton mills of the Presidency, the decrease being as high as 3,629 in Bombay alone. The Factories Act of 1912 has done something to soften the hardships of factory life, but there are still some points with regard to which the Act is either inadequate or not strict enough, with the result that in not a few mills the ignorance and the weakness of the workmen are taken advantage of much to the detriment of their interests. Thus, while section 28 of the Act clearly lays down that every workmen should have at least one full holiday in a week, in practice it is found that with a view to avoiding the machines being kept idle, the mechanic shops are allowed to work on a stop-day of the mill. Anyone who carefully read the evidence given before the Factories Commission and who understood the spirit of the legislation, would hardly have believed that a certain class of workmen would, after the passing of the Act, be made to labour from day to day throughout the year with hardly half-a-dozen big Hindu holidays. Yet this is now actually the case. Many of them have to work a certain number of extra hours in a month and whenever the mill is closed on two consecutive days, say, for example, on Tuesday and Wednesday, on account of some work in connection with the boiler, engine or gearing, they are sometimes made to work even for eighty-four hours continuously. They start work on Tuesday morning and have no rest till Friday night. The case of a fireman who toils from four o'clock in the morning to about eight o'clock at night is not less pitiable. Besides, this wretched creature has always some work or other to do in connection with the boiler even on a holiday. And those who have seen workmen sweating in the hot season and at times fainting in rooms where live steam is let out for humidification, strongly hold that the legislature should at once provide some check on the amount of humidity and the maximum temperature allowed in mill-rooms. The Report of the Inspector of Factories bore evidence of the undesirable conditions under which women and children,—especially the latter,—are employed in factories. The number of women employees in steadily increasing and the only safeguard against their illegal employment is to fix the latest hour up to which they may be allowed to work, which should be an hour or two earlier than the actual closing hour of the mill. The abuse of illegal employment is growing day by day and it is surprising that very few cases of detection are reported in the Inspector's Report when it is an open secret that in some mills it is not unusual to continue work for the whole night with the same shifts. As regards child labour the Chief Inspector writes that "it is exploited to a regrettable extent" and that "breaches of the Act in this matter are seldom, if ever, the result of carelessness or neglect, but are deliberately done, especially in some localities where such labour is scarce." The shortage of child labour is the crying complaint of mill managers and very ingenious and deplorable devices are adopted by certain mills to keep children for the whole day in order to make up the shortage. The consequence is that there is a rush to these mills from other mills working legal hours and to meet their own wants, the latter are not seldom obliged to break the law. There is no remedy for such breaches except the introduction of a system of compulsory education for the half-timers and a more vigilant and regular inspection by the inspecting officers.

We have referred to only a few of the worst instances of abuses of the provisions of the Act and the directions in which it requires amendment. We trust that the millowners as well as the Government will realise themselves the need of reforms. We have urged this need from the point of view of the millowners; for these abuses have the inevitable effect of deteriorating productive capacity of the labourer. But the co-operation of the millowners and the Government with a view to immediate action is necessary, if on no other grounds, at least on this that the workers are ignorant and weak and helpless. They are not yet organised, and, consequently cannot demand, much less bring about the removal of their hardships. In Japan and in some Western countries factory owners have to create attractions for enticing labour and keeping it efficient. Schools and hospitals are opened, suitable houses, play grounds and restaurants are provided, pension funds for the old and the disabled are started and other means are devised to see that the workers are comfortable. The average Indian mill-owner has not yet troubled himself with the necessity of improving the condition or the efficiency of his employees, for labour in India is not yet vocal. But it is desirable that he should exercise some foresight and learn wisdom from the experience of the West. For India, too, is moving and if he does not show any anxiety for the welfare of the workers, it will not be long before the inevitable struggle between capital and labour will compel him to do so,

THE "NEWS" FROM SERVIA,—AND GREECE.

The news from the Servian theatre of war continues to be of a most unsatisfactory character, so far as the nature of its origin is concerned. Every now and then we are favoured with a very brief official communiqué from Paris, the latest of which at the time of writing carries us no further than November 19th. Everything else comes either from Athens, Saloniki or Amsterdam, and anyone who attempted to gather from the jumble that it constitutes a coherent idea of what is the exact or approximate position of the various armies would find that his labour was wasted, not only because of the impossibility of reconciling the various reports but because what is reported one day becomes an event impossible to have happened the next. The Censorship seems to have embarked on a new course of conduct since this Serbian campaign opened, which is to let loose a flood of rumour and speculation from those notorious centres of unreliable information,—Athens and Saloniki,—and to give no official news at all. The results would be comic if the events themselves were not so full of tragic import for the unfortunate Serbians. Constant repulses of the Bulgarians at one point or another, gallant stands by the Serbians, routings of the enemy, re-occupations of places previously taken by the enemy, tenacious resistance of the Serbians, combined with assurances that the Serbians are retreating every where in good order and announcements of preparations for the Serbian retreat in Albania and Greece form the daily bill of fare. Is it not time to protest against this disgraceful laxity of the Censors and the undesirable reticence of the centres from which official information emanates. Why should we not have a periodical report of the progress of the campaign telling us the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and a general suppression of the mass of loose rumour and actual invention with which we are inundated from day to day.

On top of all this we receive not unoften a contradiction of some report we have never heard of. That is one of the pet specialities of the Censor,—to suppress wholesale certain items of news and then to let through a mysterious contradiction which rouses a flood of speculation, often infinitely more harmful than the original report could have been. To-day we are left to speculate on the meaning of a Foreign Office announcement that no Greek ships have been seized or held up in British ports of the United Kingdom and that no blockade of Greek ports has been instituted or begun. Some people hold the opinion very strongly that if it has not begun it ought to have. But, as we have never heard any suggestion that any of the eventualities referred to had taken place, the publication of the Foreign Office *dementi* gives those of us who possess lively imaginations a basis on which to build a whole structure of speculation, in which we are assisted by the report of the interview alleged to have taken place between the Greek Minister of Justice and the correspondent of the "Daily Mail." It is all highly suggestive of what Lord Kitchener may or may not have been commissioned to tell King Constantine in his recent interview. We are told that King Constantine feels that it is better to be the enemy of gentlemen than of brigands. That, of course, is where the Central Powers have the advantage of the Allies. But there is no reason why the spirit of gentlemanliness should be carried to Quixotic lengths, and what one would like to think Lord Kitchener told the Greek King is that he must make up his mind at once whether he is with the Allies or against them, with the reminder that, in the words of the excellent M. Rallis, the guns of their fleets could be levelled at the Greek cities,—and if necessary fired.

THE VATICAN AND THE WAR.

The attitude of the Vatican has been the source of both surprise and grief to the Catholics of the allied countries and has led to the evolution of the idea that the end of the war will see the influence of Catholicism greatly diminished. The silence of the Papacy in the face of the horrors in Belgium and Northern France, the submarine warfare, and the outrage inflicted on priests and sacred edifices has naturally given rise to the belief that at Rome the *soi-disant* exigencies of a traditional policy were of greater import than the converting of all the principles of Christian morality. The unwritten Alliance between the Hapsburgs and the Vatican was long considered as one of the essential ear-marks on international policy, and when war was declared those who had followed the recent history of the Papal See never for a moment expected that its sympathies would be with the Allies, who counted in their midst a great Protestant Power, a great anticlerical republic, and later on the Italian Monarchy, with its long record of strife with the throne of St. Peter, to say nothing of Russia the pillar of the Eastern Church and the greatest rival of Rome in the Orient. Austria on the other hand was a faithful daughter of the Church and contained within her sway, the Poles of Galicia who pride themselves on being the eldest sons of the Church. It was therefore natural from the Roman point of view that the Vatican should have felt sympathetic towards its faithful ones. Had it stopped there no one would have had aught to say, in spite of the fact that there is another very important aspect of the case we have stated. The Pope is the father of the Roman flock, is accepted as such apart from all questions of nationality, and as such is expected to do justice to those committed to his charge in abnormal times, though he is allowed like any temporal parent to have his predilections under ordinary circumstances. The duty of the Pope and the interests of the Vatican have been at conflict and the former has had to give way to the latter. To deduce, however, from this that the Roman Catholic faith is going permanently to suffer from this *contretemps* is to betray a hopeless ignorance of the history of the Vatican and the recent spiritual movements which have swept over Latin lands. Its ultimate effect may be to strengthen Catholicism and make it in every land more national than it has been, and thus by identifying itself with the life of a country to become independent within itself. The contention that the very term Catholic is in direct contravention of the nationalisation of Roman Catholicism in any country, has been rudely shaken by the greater concern displayed by the Vatican about the cathedrals of North Eastern Italy than those of Belgium and France. The Vatican has lost a great deal of influence in France and Belgium already since the war, but the churches are fuller than ever, a sure sign that a noble philosophy which has survived the vicissitudes of nineteen hundred years, is to day as great a world-force as ever in the course of its chequered yet triumphant history.

BISHOP WELLDON'S RECOLLECTIONS.

THE INDIAN EPISCOPATE.

Reviewing the "Recollections and Reflections" of the Dean of Manchester, just published, "F. E. H." remarks in the "Manchester Guardian" that the best parts of the book are those in which the Dean appears a serious essayist, and of these again the three chapters on "Education" and the three on "India" are the most satisfying. Dr. Welldon writes with authority on educational problems, and his conceptions of the final purposes to be always held in view are high and statesmanlike. It is interesting to notice a feeling in favour of a return to the simplicities of the "Three R's" in elementary schools, and his conviction that the New South Wales plan—on which, indeed, one Welsh bishop's Education Bill was based—offers the most workable and equitable solution of the religious instruction difficulty. It is clear that during his episcopate in India Dr. Welldon saw much more than the surface of Indian civilisation, and the qualities of justice and sympathy which his views disclose are just the qualities which one would wish in those responsible for the administration of our Indian Empire.

A SKETCH OF LORD CURZON.

His sketch of Lord Curzon is one of the best and frankest in the book:—

"If Sir John (Woodburn) had no enemies, Lord Curzon had many; but he had also many, and, I think, far more, friends and admirers than enemies. There are personal reasons which forbid me to pass judgment on his Viceroyalty; but, so far as I understand his policy in India, it seemed to me, perhaps with one marked exception, to be generally right, even if it was not always carried out in the right way. It is possible that he set the standard of Viceregal dignity a little too high in relation to Europeans, if not to natives, for Europeans in India are suspicious of a 'Sultanised Governor-General,' to quote Sir James Mackintosh's expression; yet I think the elevation, and indeed the isolation, which he affected was deliberately chosen, upon grounds of public expediency. It is possible, too, that, after the fashion of strong men, he laid too heavy a burden of administration upon himself. Great as his administrative success was, it might have been still greater had he used his able subordinates a little more freely; for not the strongest or the wisest man can by himself govern three hundred millions of human beings. . . .

"The secret of accomplishing great administrative reforms without friction, or with as little friction as possible, was not altogether his. . . . Like other statesmen of commanding character, he wished all the officials who worked under him to go his way. He preferred able men who went his way to stupid men who also went his way; but he preferred, I think, an inferior man who would follow him to a superior man who would resist him; and it seemed to me that he was a little disposed to overvalue subordinates or to undervalue them according as they did or did not comply instinctively and immediately with his demands. He did not possess the art of eliciting and utilising the best services of administrators who did not see eye to eye with himself, and not only India but he himself experienced a certain loss in consequence."

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE THEATRE.

What Lancashire readers will probably turn to with most interest are the three concluding chapters, on Manchester. These they may be left to find out for themselves the Dean's view of the relation in which both himself and the Cathedral Church stand to Manchester life, what he thinks of our brusque Northern ways, and his experiences among actors, "nippers," and other special classes in whom he has taken a kindly interest. Of his stage stories two may be quoted:—

"My friendly relation to the theatre has brought me more than once a request for information about the niceties of episcopal dress, and once at least for the loan of a bishop's apron and hat, as such articles were not easily procurable at a moment's notice in Manchester. It was a pleasing reflection to me that the audience in the Gaiety Theatre would hardly suspect who was the owner of the apron and the hat which were worn on the stage.

"Once it happened, when I was travelling up the Irrawaddy in Burma, that the captain of the steamer came to me after dinner, and holding out an English illustrated magazine, said abruptly, 'Is that you?' I looked at the picture, and I saw that it did represent me as being in animated conversation with a young lady of the ballet, whose attire, although it was not at all immodest, was not, perhaps, so ample as I should personally have thought to be desirable."

TRIBUTE TO MANCHESTER.

And on the last page of all there is this pleasant tribute to Manchester:—

"If I was a stranger when I came to Manchester, I hope I am not a stranger now. It has been my happiness to make many friends here. I have enjoyed and admired the strength, the independence, the transparent honesty of thought and speech in Lancashire. I have not resented or disliked the frank, incisive criticism. The kindness shown to me by all classes and conditions of the people, and surely not least by the humblest working people, in the great city which is now my home, has been such as I can never forget, such, too, as I can never hope, however earnestly I may wish and try, in the time that may still be given me in my present office, to repay."

Professor Burnett Hurst, B.Sc., F.P.S., Lecturer in Economics in the Allahabad University, will deliver a lecture in Cawnpore on Japan and the Indian market on Saturday the 27th November in the Theosophical School. The lecture has been arranged by the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce.

Notes of the Day.

The Tailors of Tooley Street.

As everyone knows there are quite a number of hysterical gentlemen in England just at present who feel that the call has descended on them to set right the affairs of the nation and who with fetid imagination are continually darkly hinting at some conspiracy on the part of those in authority to deceive the people. Not least among them are Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Willoughby de Broke and Sir Arthur Markham. Meeting with no sort of success in their efforts to smash the Coalition Government the worthy trio, with the assistance of Mr. J. Annan Bryce, recently took upon themselves to take charge of the Press and addressed the following remarkable circular to the editors of the leading London journals.

16, Brook Street, Hanover Square, W.
October 14, 1915.

Dear Sir,—In view of the present crisis we think it essential in the national interest that a meeting of London editors of all shades of opinion should be held with a view to agreeing on a concerted line of action.

We are convinced that the real difficulty is mainly due to the fact that the truth has been withheld from the Nation, and, realising as we do that the facts of the situation can under present conditions be presented only by the free and fearless action of the Press, we earnestly hope we can rely on your attendance.....We are, dear Sir, Yours, faithfully.

WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.
CHARLES BERESFORD.
J. ANNAN BRYCE.
ARTHUR B. MARKHAM.

We do not know what the outcome of this great conference was,—nothing at all has been heard of it. But one wonders what the Committee of the Institute of Journalists was about in lending the premises of the Institute to these presumptuous people, who are not journalists and have nothing to do with the press.

"Young India."

We welcome "Young India." Bombay has long felt the need of a weekly that would be an independent vehicle of expression for the ideas on political and social questions agitating the minds of educated Indians. "Young India" purports to satisfy this want,—though from the point of view of a limited class. No country in the world has won the government that it deserved without the assistance of its youth and "Young India," representing, as it appears to do, the youth of the country, will, we hope, bring to the discussion of Indian public questions a freshness, enthusiasm and bold dislike of unhealthy compromise,—qualities which would be greatly welcomed. Not the least helpful contribution that it can make is the play of an imagination free from illusions and, therefore, able to see clear visions. "The thought of the young of to-day," so runs the first editorial note, "will be a reality to-morrow and in order that the future may be bright and prosperous the thought of to-day must be clear and perfect." Nothing can be truer than this sentence, but the clarity of thought is somewhat wanting in such a sentence as the following:—"No one," it is stated, "is *more* fit than the present *younger* generation to mould the future of India and the enthusiasm of the younger will have to be guided by the experience and wisdom of the older generation." If the younger generation is *more* fit to mould the future of India it is not clear why it should require guidance from the lesser wisdom of the old.

India's Red Cross Work.

The Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association has just issued the third interim Report on the Red Cross work done up to the end of July last. The Branch has equipped a ward and a hall in the Special War Hospital of the Order of St. John, despatched motor ambulances and ambulance boats to the Front, furnished personnel for unloading hospital ships and ambulance trains, and despatched Red Cross gifts to the value of over nine lakhs to the various theatres of war. But these are only a few of the multifarious activities of the Association. Of the character of the work done, it is enough to mention that, in addition to the various kinds of units for hospitals and hospital ships, the Association has elaborated a scheme for what are called St. John and Red Cross bags; it has, through the machinery of its numerous centres, assisted the military authorities in obtaining recruits for the Army Bearer Corps; besides its activities regarding the War Gifts Depôt in Bombay, the Military War Hospitals for wounded in India, the Association has sent goods to the value of £5,000 for the wounded Indian soldiers, now being treated in hospitals in England.

The War Gift Depot in Bombay.

On the outbreak of hostilities it was decided that, in order to avoid overlapping, the St. John Association in India should confine its attention chiefly to alleviating the sufferings of the sick and the wounded, and that the supply of comforts to combatants should be dealt with by a separate organisation under military control. In view, however, of the constantly expressed wishes of many of the St. John Ambulance Ladies' Committees, the Council has decided to place the services of its War Gift Depôt in Bombay at the disposal of all those anxious to send comforts to the troops generally, and has arranged for the fortnightly despatch of consignments to London for distribution among troops in France.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SERBIAN SUCCESS.

KUPRULU-PRILEP LINE RECAPTURED.

BRITISH SUCCESS ON THE TIGRIS.

KING CONSTANTINE'S DILEMMA.

The British in Mesopotamia on Monday and Tuesday forced back the Turks from their position at Ctehipon on the Tigris. The enemy, however, brought up large reinforcements. Although 800 prisoners and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunitions have been captured, the main position is not yet in the hands of the British.

It is officially announced in Athens that the Serbians have reoccupied the Kuprulu-Prilep line and are advancing to Babuna to reinforce the troops defending the pass.

Successful fighting in northern Serbia is reported. Heavy engagements have taken place westward of Nish and at Mount Gegovatz. The Serbians routed the enemy at the latter point and captured five guns.

M. Ralli, the Greek Minister of Justice, is reported to have unburdened himself to a "Daily Mail" correspondent in terms favourable to the Entente, and describes King Constantine as being between the Devil and the deep sea. Any attempt at disarming of retreating troops by the Greek Government, he characterised, as madness.

The Foreign Office announces that no Greek ships have been seized or held up in the ports of the United Kingdom and that no blockade of Greek ports has been instituted or is in force.

The Russian communiqué is uneventful. The Germans assumed the offensive south-west of Dvinsk but were forced to retire.

The Italians have overcome the stubborn Austrian resistance on the Isonzo and are firmly established in their new positions. Powerful entrenchments have been captured in the Carso.

Several aerial encounters took place in the region of Rheims, Champagne and Artois in which the allied airmen were the victors.

Mr. Churchill is now undergoing his first spell in the trenches.

An important trial has begun in New York of employees of the Hamburg-Amerika line, for attempting to supply German warships from ports in the United States. A good deal of sensational evidence was recorded.

KUPRULU-PRILEP LINE REOCCUPIED.

TURKS FORCED BACK IN MESOPOTAMIA.

FIGHTING ON THE TIGRIS.

TURKS FORCED BACK.

800 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 24.

The following press communiqué has been issued:

Fighting on the Tigris took place on the 22nd and 23rd November when the Turks were forced back from their position at Ctehiphon.

The enemy, however, brought up strong reinforcements and although we captured some 800 Turks and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunitions the main position is not yet in our hands.

The details of our casualties have not yet been received.

ALLIES' MUNITIONS.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Mr. Lloyd George was engaged yesterday at the Ministry of Munitions in an all-day conference with the representatives of the French, Russian and Italian Governments.

It is understood that co-ordination of munition-making of the Allies was again discussed.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE NEAR DVINSK.

ENEMY FORCED TO RETIRE.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.

The communiqué is uneventful.

There has been some fighting north of Lake Sventen.

The Germans assumed the offensive south-west of Dvinsk but were forced to retire.

The Russians on the Middle Styr captured 179 prisoners and a quantity of stores.

AUSTRIAN RESISTANCE OVERCOME.

ITALIANS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED IN NEW POSITIONS.

ROME, Nov. 24.

A communiqué says:—

Fighting north-east of Oslavia on the 20th and the 21st was most desperate.

The stubborn Austrian resistance has now been overcome and the Italians are firmly established in their new positions.

The operations around Gorizia are continuing. The Italians reached the Calvario crest.

There has been a vigorous resumption of fighting on the Carso where powerful entrenchments have been captured.

POSITION AT GORZ.

THE ENEMY'S POINT OF VIEW.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, November 23rd:—

Herr Wiegand has sent to New York an account of the position at Gorz from the enemy's point of view.

He admits that Cadorna is sparing the town as much as possible but destruction is threatened. The Italian encirclement is tightening.

The Italians are able to fire five shells to one. They are continually resting troops and employing others. The Austrians are unable to do this, the suffering soldiers fighting in mud and water.

According to German reports received in Paris, through Geneva, the railway between Belgrade and Sofia is repairable within a month.

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIPS.

GERMAN FALSEHOODS FOREBODE NO GOOD.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Admiralty announces that the constant repetition of German wireless falsehoods concerning British hospital ships necessitates a further categorical denial.

The Admiralty says there are forty-two, not seventy, working to and from the Mediterranean and all are equipped strictly in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

It adds that experience suggests that the series of falsehoods foreshadows attacks by German submarines on hospital ships.

SERBIANS' SUCCESS IN THE NORTH.

HEAVY ENGAGEMENTS WEST OF NISH.

ENEMY ROUTED AND GUNS CAPTURED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PRIZREND, Nov. 23.

Successful fighting in Northern Serbia is reported in a Serbian communiqué

Heavy engagements have taken place at Gaillona, Velikaplana westward of Nish and at Mount Gegovatz.

At the latter point the Serbians routed the enemy and captured five mountain guns.

SERBIANS REOCCUPY KUPRULU-PRILEP LINE.

ADVANCING TO BABUNA.

ATHENS, Nov. 23.

It is officially announced that the Serbians have reoccupied the Kuprulu-Prilep line and are advancing to Babuna to reinforce the troops defending the pass.

The general situation of the Serbians is still serious, but it does not exclude the possibility of the safe retreat of the main army southward.

Serbians who have arrived at Salonika announce that the Serbian Government will soon arrive at Monastir from Prizrend, via Dibra.

QUIET ON FRENCH FRONT IN MACEDONIA.

PARIS, Nov. 24.

A communiqué says:—After the operations on the 19th and 20th all has been quiet in Macedonia.

BATTLE ROUND MONASTIR.

BULGARS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London November 23rd:—

The "Petit Journal's" Geneva correspondent says the battle began round Monastir on the 20th and the Serbs on the 21st drove back the Bulgars 8 kilometres, the latter having 10,000 casualties.

RUSSIA'S FORCE AGAINST BULGARIA.

KUROPATKIN IN COMMAND.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London November 23rd:—

A French Official wireless message quotes a newspaper report that General Kuropatkin commands Russia's force against Bulgaria.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN SERBIA.

KING PETER'S DECORATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The absence of news of Rear-Admiral Troubridge and other British officers in Serbia since the Austro-German attack lends interest to the announcement made this evening, that the King has granted the undermentioned officers permission to wear the honours bestowed on them by the King of Serbia:

Rear-Admiral Troubridge, Captain Elliot of the Marines, Lieutenant-Commander Kerr and three others.

BULGARIA AND THE WAR.

THE LIMIT TO HOSTILITIES.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

The following are the "Statesman's" special cables:—

The Bucharest correspondent of "The Times" states that the opposition groups which constitute the majority of the Bulgarian Chambers are opposed to the continuation of the military operation after the occupation by Bulgaria of the Macedonian districts, to which she considers herself entitled and which before her entry into the war were conditionally offered to her by both the belligerent alliances.

They hold that if Bulgaria succeeds in occupying these districts there will be no excuse for further participation in the war and they are prepared to oppose any prolongation of hostilities to advance the arms of Germany.

SITUATION AT ATHENS.

GREEK MINISTER'S MUSINGS.

KING BETWEEN DEVIL AND DEEP SEA.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A "Daily Mail" correspondent, wiring from Messina, gives an account of the situation in Athens up to November 18th.

He says he interviewed M. Rallis, Minister of Justice, who characterised as madness the idea that the Greek Government would dream of disarming retreating armies. He said, "We will go to the length of establishing a cordon of troops to safeguard their retreat."

He added that any other attitude would be madness seeing that "You could have the guns of your Fleet levelled at our cities."

Asked if Greece would demobilise, he replied, "Yes, twenty-four hours after the Allies leave Salonika."

The correspondent asserts that twenty minutes after King Constantine agreed to the disembarkation of the Allied troops at Salonika, the King repented of his decision and sent an aide-de-camp post haste after M. Venezelos, but the latter had gone to the British Minister and it was too late.

The correspondent says the King is between the devil and the deep sea. He feels that the Allies will never be severe on Greece whatever happens, while Germany would be implacable, and he feels it his duty to save Greece from the horrors of Belgium, believing it safer to be the enemy of gentlemen than the enemy of brigands.

NO BLOCKADE OF GREEK PORTS.

SHIPPING NOT INTERFERED WITH.

LONDON, Nov 23

The Foreign Office announces that no Greek ships have been seized or held up in ports of the United Kingdom, and that no blockade of Greek ports has been instituted or is in force.

DEALINGS IN CONSOLS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Dealings in Consols range between 57 and 58¼.

During the course of this month Consols have apparently dropped from 65 to the above rates quoted by Reuter. War Loans have also depreciated early in the month 3½ per cent was quoted at 92¼ and 4½ per cent at 98 1/8. Reuter's latest quotations for these are 89¾ and 96½ respectively.

THE CEYLON RIOTS.

NO PROPOSALS FOR GENERAL AMNESTY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Replying in the Commons to Sir John Rees who asked whether amnesty would be applied to the case of Buddhist prisoners in Ceylon who were involved in the late riots and whether an inquiry had been held into the causes of the riots and the general and relative culpability of the Mohammedans and Buddhists.

Mr. Bonar Law said that while all sentences on such prisoners had been carefully revised by the Governor no proposals for general amnesty had been made. Reports on the causes of the riots had been furnished by the Commissioners appointed to hold local inquiries and they would be included in the papers which he hoped shortly to present to Parliament.

VICEROY'S WAR MESSAGE.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Nov. 24.

The Viceroy's telegram received from the Secretary of State, dated the 23rd November, says:—

The Germans report throwing back the Serbian rearguard in the Ibar valley towards Mitrovitza and also advancing towards the outlet of the Lab Valley. The Austrians are fighting with the Montenegrins. The Bulgarians reported gaining ground east and south-east inspite of the most tenacious resistance of the Serbians. The French report to have repulsed a Bulgarian attack on the left bank of the Cerna.

WESTERN THEATRE.

ALLIES' AERIAL VICTORIES.

FIVE DUELS IN CHAMPAGNE AND ARGONNE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, Nov. 23.

There is nothing of importance in the communiqué except that in Belgium two German aeroplanes were brought down.

In the region of Rheims two aviatiks were pursued and turned tail.

In Champagne and on the borders of Argonne five aerial duels took place with the result that three aviatiks had to descend precipitately in their own lines, another fell disabled, and the fifth came to earth of fire.

GERMAN BATTERIES SILENCED.

PARIS, Nov. 24.

A communiqué says: A fog impeded artillery operations.

Nevertheless we silenced the batteries at Roclincourt on the Aisne and in the Argonne. Otherwise the day was featureless.

MR. CHURCHILL IN THE TRENCHES

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Mr. Churchill is attached to the Grenadier Guards and is now undergoing his first spell in the trenches.

DANISH EMBARGO ON COTTON GOODS.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 23.

The Danish Government has prohibited the export of cotton goods from November 22nd.

CAWNPORE BANDOLIER QUESTION CROPS UP AGAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Replying to Colonel Yate in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said he had not yet received the information asked for regarding the alleged manufacture of bandolier equipment of 1902 pattern at Cawnpore.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. F. D. Adamson, Border Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. J. H. Chamberlain, London.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Headlam, West Ridings.

Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Wilson, Lincolns.

Major E. T. Humphreys, Lancasire Fusiliers.

Major C. H. Turn, Medicals

Captain W. B. Bonn, Leicestershire Yeomanry.

Captain M. K. Cooper-King, Flying Corps.

Captain G. Rickman, Medicals.

Captain G. L. Rogers, Durham L. I.

Captain Hon. O. H. Stanley, Artillery.

Lieut. M. H. Kelham, Durham L. I.

Lieut. A. M. McKilligin, Highland L. I.

Lieut. E. H. Moore, York and Lancasters.

Lieut. J. J. Page, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. A. L. Abbott, Engineers.

Second-Lieut. R. P. Baxter, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. W. R. Corrie, East Yorkshires.

Second-Lieut. N. S. Dougall, Lincolns.

Second-Lieut. J. D. Hewetson, South Staffords.

Second-Lieut. E. D. Hoy, West Ridings.

NOW KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain G. C. Griffiths, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Captain R. C. Fippard, West Yorkshires.

Captain W. L. Paine, Royal Lancasters.

Lieut. M. M. Guthrie, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieut. E. L. Leake, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieut. T. B. Lowther, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieut. D. C. Marshall, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieut. G. B. Vores, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. A. F. Bell, South Wales Borderers.

Second-Lieut. H. J. Davidson, West Yorkshires.

Second-Lieut. N. Petty, Lancashire Fusiliers.

ACTIVITIES OF GERMAN AGENTS.

IMPORTANT TRIAL IN NEW YORK.

REMARKABLE ALLEGATIONS BY PROSECUTION.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

An important trial has begun here in connection with the activities of German agents, five officials and employees of the Hamburg-Amerika line being accused of attempting to supply German warships from ports in the United States.

The Prosecutor, in his address to the Jury, charged Captain Boy-Ed. the German Naval Attache, with directing the chartering and loading of vessels to supply German warships, and with directing the expenditure of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for that purpose.

He would show that the conspiracy extended from New York and Philadelphia to San Francisco and New Orleans. Six hundred thousand had been spent in San Francisco in chartering and supplying three ships which met the cruiser Leipzig, and perhaps the cruiser Dresden.

Altogether sixteen or seventeen ships had been used for carrying supplies to warships.

The Prosecutor said that the defendants had ridden rough shod over the laws and treaties of the United States as if they were mere scraps of paper.

OUTRAGES IN AMERICA.

RAILWAYS STRONGLY GUARDED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

The authorities are strongly guarding all tunnels, bridges, etc., on the railways entering Washington owing to threats of bombs.

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES COMPANY'S BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A telegram from Parry Sound, Ontario, says simultaneous explosions destroyed five buildings of the Canadian Explosives Company. The explosions are thought not to have been accidental.

INDEMNITIES FOR LUSITANIA VICTIMS.

HOW GERMAN AGENTS ARE WORKING

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London November 23rd:—

"The Times" New York correspondent states America has refused an indemnity of £1,000 sterling for each American Lusitania victim because Germany refused to disavow the sinking of the vessel.

German agents are approaching the bereaved persons individually offering any indemnity in return for a signed declaration that the Lusitania carried munitions and thus Great Britain was responsible for the loss. The offer has been consistently refused.

NATIONAL CITY BANK.

BIG FINANCIAL COMPANY BEING FORMED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

The National City Bank announces the formation of a company with a capital of ten millions sterling, and backed by leading financiers, to finance and control enterprises in all parts of the world

D. C. M. FOR A MADRAS VOLUNTEER

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

Trooper H. G. Cooper, Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, a motor cyclist attached to the Royal Engineers, has been awarded Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry and devotion to duty during the action at Mbuyuni on the 14th July. He took messages on foot under extremely heavy fire to the firing line and though severely wounded continued and delivered his message.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

A correspondent of the "Hindu" writes from Bangalore that the Mysore University will be started from the next official year and be a teaching and examining body. The Maharaja will be the Chancellor and the senior Councillor in charge of the educational portfolio, Vice-Chancellor.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BILLS TO AMEND MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

DR. KRISHNASWAMI IYER'S CASE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

At the Madras Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Sarma moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act.

In the course of a speech, he said that the Registrar of the Madras Medical Council had asked for the names of registered practitioners teaching Anatomy in Pandit Gopalacharlu's institution and as a result one practitioner had dissociated himself from that Ayurvedic institution. If the Medical Council would not register practitioners who had any association with Ayurvedic physicians, it would be indirectly affecting the interests of the true scientific research and study. It would be disastrous to the true interests of this country. His amendments would take the form of a declaration that it would not constitute unprofessional conduct to in any way countenance or encourage any association or institution where Ayurvedic or Unani method is taught or practised and that it would also be open for a registered practitioner to practise partly one system and partly another system.

VAGUENESS OF WORDS.

After the motion was seconded and supported, the Hon. Mr. Cardew assured that the Government would give leave to introduce any Bill to amend the Act on the lines suggested. But he suggested a difficulty, namely, vagueness of the words "Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners." It was very difficult, he said, to decide who were competent and who were incompetent. Dr. Krishnaswami Iyer's case would be considered by the Governor-in-Council very judicially.

DR. NAIR ON "COVERING."

The Hon. Dr. Nair, who moved the Medical Registration Act originally, contradicted the statements made outside that the Act was passed without opposition and on account of the pledges made that the interests of indigenous systems would not be affected. He, however, even now adhered to those pledges. The Medical Registration Act affected no persons unless they were registered. It was to bring the system into discipline. Those who were saying that the Ayurvedic systems could not flourish without the help of western practitioners were doing great injustice to that system. It could stand on its own legs. With regard to whether there was hardship by following the definition of "covering" which the Madras Medical Council had put, he said it only enforced that actual help in practice should not be given by a registered practitioner to an unregistered person. That definition would not preclude a western registered practitioner from studying or conducting research in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems. The reasons for the restriction that a registered practitioner should not give help to an unregistered person in actual practice were several. There were good many things which western practitioners were prevented from doing. They should not advertise and must not let out any secret medicine found out. This the practitioners of the indigenous systems would not adhere to. If the Legislative Council would not restrain their registered practitioners from joining those who advertised their secret medicines and did not confine to the rules of the western practitioners, those who were registered under the Madras Medical Registration Act would be thrown out of the British Medical Council's Registration list. That would be a hardship on many who were registered under the British Medical Registration Act. For then they would have to stand out of the Madras Medical Register.

POWER OF MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Moreover, it had not been made out what was the definite injury done to the indigenous system by the suspension of Dr. Krishnaswami Iyer. In conclusion Dr. Nair said that the registered practitioners had a code of ethics and between that and the ethics of the Ayurvedic and Unani physicians, there was a wide gulf. Western practitioners were working independently of the indigenous practitioners and were always willing to be of some help to them. The Medical Council must have freedom to decide what would constitute infamous conduct. If they were not given that freedom they were not fit to remain. Laymen ought not to lay down rules for them in that respect. Another difficulty had been pointed out by Mr. Cardew. Everyone whether proficient or not set up a shop as an Ayurvedic or Unani physician and there was no definition for them and how were they to know who was qualified and who unqualified. With regard to Dr. Krishnaswami Iyer's case, Dr. Nair observed that first offenders would be pardoned but others would have to conform to the rules.

The Hon. Mr. Rama Iyengar said they ought not to desist from passing a resolution, simply because Dr. Nair and others would lose their position in the British Medical Register.

The Hon. Mr. Sarma, in reply, stated that a definite injury had been done by the interpretation of the Medical Council of the word "covering," as it made co-operation between the western and indigenous practitioners impossible.

The motion being put to vote was carried.

Leave was also granted to the Hon. Mr. Ramchandra Rao and the Hon. Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao to introduce Bills to amend the same Act. Their amendments would restrict the powers of the Medical Council to suspend registered practitioners and fully define the word "cover."

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer withdrew his motion asking for leave to suspend the operation of the Madras Medical Registration Act for the next fifteen years, stating he would wait till the fate of the above amendments was known. If, as Dr. Nair stated, it would be impossible for the Madras Medical Council to exist if the Legislative Council passed a resolution making it possible for the registered practitioners to associate in practice with the Ayurvedic and Unani physicians, it was imperative that the Medical Registration Act must be repealed.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

A resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Kesava Pillai sought to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire, consider and advise measures for the due establishment of village panchayats.

The Hon. Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, on behalf of the Government, opposed stating that the Government had in a recent G. O. made provision for the formation of panchayats on the voluntary basis and compulsory formation of panchayats in all villages containing more than three thousand population.

The president announced that it was under the consideration of the Government to give more statutory powers by the Government.

The non-official Members, in supporting the motion, said that voluntary formation was useless. The future panchayats, they said, should not be on the lines of Taluk Boards and they should not be under complete dependence of the Government officials.

At this stage the Council rose for the day.

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

The Madras Legislative Council reassembled to-day, Sir Harold Stuart presiding. The discussion on the resolution for the appointment of a Committee to report on the formation of village panchayats was continued.

Dr. Nair pointed out some of the principles recognised by the Decentralisation Commission and said the Madras Government, admitting those principles, proceeded to some lengths, hesitated and stopped. No sufficient reason was given for such hesitation. He with other members, demanded the formation of panchayats on the single village basis, the abolition or reformation of the existing union panchayats which were on the Taluk Board basis, and granting them civil and criminal jurisdiction in petty cases.

Mr. Sarma said forty years after Lord Ripon's great scheme, the Madras Government was able to show only 400 unions, nominated under official chairmanship while there were about fifty-four thousand villages.

Mr. Kesava Pillai demanded some real advance saying the people expected such an advance after the admitted broadening of vision of the officials after the commencement of the war.

Mr. Cardew and Sir Sivaswamy Iyer opposed the resolution and supported the scheme recommended in a recent Government Order.

The resolution was put to the vote and the Council being equally divided, Sir Harold Stuart gave his casting vote against the resolution, which was thus lost.

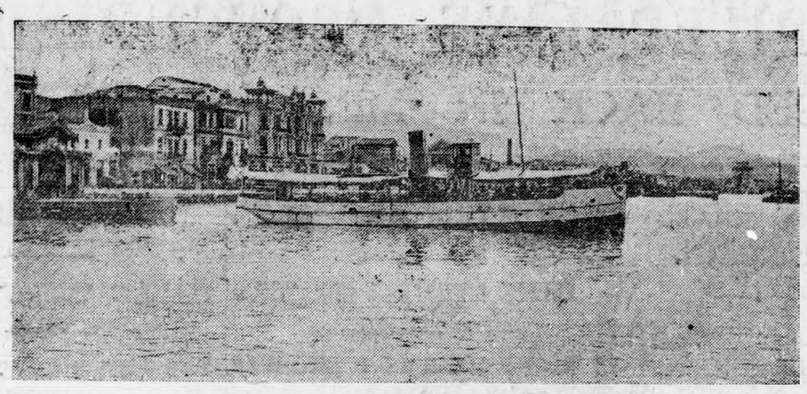
Mr. Sarma moved a resolution recommending elected village panchayats with exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction in petty cases.

On Sir Harold Stuart informing the Council, that the Government had in mind an idea, subject to the criticism of the Government of India, of constituting village tribunals who would sit in the same manner as benches of magistrates the resolution was withdrawn.

A number of other resolutions on village panchayats were also lost.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

THE NEW THEATRE OF WAR.



View of the quay at Salonika.

Bird's-eye view of Dedeagatch bombarded by Allied cruisers.

MR. SUBBA RAO'S POLITICAL TOUR.

A LECTURE IN BRADLAUGH HALL.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

This evening Mr. Subba Rao, Joint Secretary, Indian National Congress, who is on a political tour, addressed a large and appreciative audience in the Bradlaugh Hall. The speaker at some length described the circumstances under which the Congress was started and the vicissitudes it had to pass through and the different periods of its existence till it became a recognised constitutional movement. He then briefly described the objects of this great organisation and its goal to be achieved by means of constitutional agitation. In the end he earnestly appealed to young men to take up the burden on their shoulders, which is falling off from old men who are passing away.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

The hearing was resumed to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the case against A. J. Gange, a European, charged under the Arms Act in connection with his pistol which was found in the jungles of Barasat after the commission of the Krishnagar dacoity in October last.

In connection with this dacoity, three Bengalee youths were arrested in the same jungle where the pistol was found. The Crown Prosecutor said if he could connect the accused with those three Bengalee youths and the Mouser pistol, then his case was proved, but as he could not do so, he charged the accused under section 22 of the Arms Act for having delivered the pistol to a person without making proper enquiry.

After some discussion the charge was granted under section 22 of the Arms Act and the case adjourned.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, with Lady Willingdon, will arrive at Karachi on January 7th. His Excellency will perform the opening ceremony of the new Port Trust offices and unveil the King Edward Statue. Lady Willingdon will perform the opening ceremony of the Maternity Home in the Lady Dufferin Hospital.

Lord Pentland is indisposed and was unable to preside at the Council meeting yesterday nor at the Health lecture by Surgeon General Bannerman, on Tuesday evening.

His Highness Maharana Shri Vijaysinhji, the Maharaja of Rajpipla is to be installed on the Gadi on the 10th December. The installation ceremony will be performed by Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, Political Agent, Rewakantha.

His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Rewa left Bankipore on Monday night.

H. H. the Raja of Chota-Udeypur has arrived in Bombay and is putting up in a bungalow at Chowpatti.

H. H. the Maharaja of Darbhanga arrives in Lahore on Friday the 26th instant by the Bombay mail. The visit is in connection with realizing the Hindu University contributions.

It is reported that on the departure of Sir Robert Chalmers, Brigadier-General F. Hacket Thompson will be appointed to administer the Government of Ceylon.

Mr. C. A. Radice resigns the Civil Service from the 18th December.

Mr. H. P. Dastur took his seat yesterday as acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, in place of Mr. G. R. Khairaz, proceeding on leave.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

BABURAM CROSS-EXAMINED.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Nov. 24.

The approver Baburam's examination was continued in the conspiracy case to-day. He said he changed his residence after the arrest of Bibhuti and Manilal as it was a rule that if any one was arrested all people whom he knew, changed their residence. He then corroborated Manilal's statement about the letter written to him asking him to go to Delhi. At Delhi Mr. Page promised him pardon if he said the truth and offered his Rs. 15 monthly if he procured the arrest of Rash Behari, Bibhuti and Sanyal. He did not get any one arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chatterjee he said Mr. Page was staying in the same house as he did at present. In Benares before the case began his statement was read over to him once by Mr. Page but not at his request. When he met Sachindra and told him he had become an approver Sachindra advised witness to retract his statement when called to give evidence in case he was arrested. It was untrue that he and Bibhuti were searching for Sachindra in Benares. Mr. Page promised him a reward of Rs. 1,000 if he got Sachindra arrested. He knew the police were watching the Y.M.A., but the Satcharitra Pracharak Mandal was not watched.

At this stage the Court adjourned.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT CHEATING.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Nov. 24.

A case of an alleged attempt at cheating has been filed by the British India Steam Navigation Company against a tally clerk, a boat contractor, a customs gatekeeper and a tradesman.

The facts of the case are that the accused presented a shipping bill for 45 bags for shipment per the Pentemota bound for the Persian Gulf. The Steamship Company allowed the entries to be passed but on enquiry it was found that no such goods ever passed through the Customs gate or were on board the ship. The prosecution alleges that the accused have endeavoured to fraud the British India Company by securing a Bill of Lading for goods not shipped with a view to subsequently claim damages from the Company on 45 bags undelivered at their destination.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

The exchange is reported quiet. The share market was also the same.

Quotations:—

Coal: Benmal 796,797; Pench Valley 260; Alliance (ord.) 277; Barnagore (ord.) 91, 92; Delta (ord.) 382, 383; Empire (ord.) 18¾, 19; Fort William (ord.) 92, 91; Hooghly (ord.) 32¼, 32½; Kamarhatty (ord.) 263, 264; Lawrence (ord.) 267, 104; Northbrook (ord.) 18¼, 18½ and Union (ord.) 346, 347.

Government paper 3½ per cent was at Rs. 85/15 and Rs. 86 and small sums at Rs. 86-3 and Rs. 86-4.

A doctor upcountry has invented a powerful incendiary bomb the formula of which has been forwarded to the Ministry of Munitions and Inventions, in response to an appeal which appeared in newspapers from Mr. E. W. Moir, comptroller of War. The bomb is one with four compartments with brittle divisions.

BRUTALITY OF THE BOCHE.

NO SENSE OF HONOUR.

PROFESSOR MORGAN ON CAVELL TRAGEDY.

Professor Morgan, in the course of an article in a recent issue of the "Graphic," discusses the Cavell tragedy from the point of view that it is a culmination in the brutality so frequently shown by the Boche:

I attach little importance, he writes, to the absence or presence of formal inquiries in the case of German military proceedings. I long ago came to the conclusion, in the course of my official inquiries on behalf of his Majesty's Government, that the German outrages were part of one vast premeditation, and I have little doubt that Miss Cavell's fate was a foregone conclusion from the moment of her arrest. The German Staff has always treated the laws of war as "laws" of very imperfect obligation, to be violated at will. The German staff officers who levy predatory fines under the pompous pretext of "requisitions" are no better and no worse than the ordinary German requisitioning officer who does lip-service to the Hague Convention by giving a receipt and then adds a forged or illegible signature. Among themselves they do not pretend that their official signatures are worth anything at all. "Eine Quittung die sicherlich gar nichts wert ist," writes a German officer of one of his own requisition-forms ("a receipt which is, of course, quite illusory"). Their brutality is not more revolting than their cynicism.

It is this tremendous fact—the fact that, as one of our most distinguished Ambassadors and one of our highest staff officers both testified to me in almost the same words, each speaking from profound experience, "the Germans have no sense of honour"—which makes any words of criticism, any thoughts of redress, any plans for the reestablishment of international law, idle and impotent. Although I have some claims to write as a jurist, I see absolutely no hope of a re-establishment of a comity of European nations. I can see no way out of the present travail except an armed truce with the permanent elimination of Germany from the counsels of Europe as its basis. This is not the time to develop that theme; enough if I say to the idealogues who are already talking of more Hague Conventions and a new Federal Court that in this age of iron there is no room for such academic conceptions. There can be no hope for Europe except in grinding Germany to powder, even though the task take ten years.

THE COMMON SENTIMENT.

The diaries of the German soldiers in the ranks—and I have seen hundreds of them in the "Direction du Contentieux" of the French Ministry of War—almost uniformly betray a common sentiment of lust, rapine, and ferocious credulity. Nothing is more instructive than to observe how each lays the blame for the worst outrages upon the other units, while incidentally admitting those of his own. One says "It's the infantry who are to blame"; another says "The pioneers are the worst, and those brigands of artillerymen"; a third writes "It's all the fault of the transport." The cumulative effect of these several recriminations is to inculpate the whole. An officer, after reciting the murder of a whole village's population, adds, indifferently, that if a ransom of a few thousand francs had been forthcoming they would have been spared. Another, writing of the massacre of sixty villagers, including women in travail, remarks, in an aside, "they had telephoned to the enemy." This appalling disproportion—and, when all other rules fail, all writers on military law admit that there must always be "proportion" between offence and punishment—attends every exercise of German vengeance.

Professor Morgan concludes: "When it is said that Miss Cavell was guilty of an offence according to military law in harbouring British and Belgians and assisting their escape, let these things be remembered, and let the reader reflect from what kind of fate it was she was seeking to save them. Many British, French, and Belgian prisoners, civil as well as military, have never reached their destination; they have been murdered in cold blood on the way. Others have been beaten, kicked, starved, spat upon, forced to perform military labours, and threatened with death if they would not given military information. The noble woman who, out of the abundance of her charity, sought to save men from these things has been condemned and executed on a charge of having offended against military law. I know nothing more tragically ironical than that the Power which has broken all law, human and divine, should seek to justify the condemnation of Edith Cavell with all the pomp of a tribunal of justice. While thousands of ravishers and spoilers go free, one woman who had spent her life in ministries to such as were sick and afflicted is handed over to the executioner. Truly there has been no such trial since Barabbas was released and Christ led forth to the hill of Cavalry.

MUSEUM OF GERMAN ATROCITIES.

A museum of German atrocities has been opened at Petrograd. It contains a very large collection of photos of mutilated soldiers, plaster casts of terrible wounds caused by darts and explosive bullets, and statistical tables. The museum was established by the Special Commission of Inquiry into German Atrocities, more than 5,000 cases of which have already been recorded.

BATTLE BY NIGHT.

GIANT FIREWORKS.

A VIVID PEN PICTURE.

In the Paris "Journal" the famous caricaturist and revue writer, M. Sem, gives a striking and vivid picture of the spectacle presented by the front at night, says "The Standard." Althought it is not possible to render full justice in translation, the following extracts will show that M. Sem's pen is as clever and powerful as his pencil:—

Before us there is nothing but an abyss of shadows. On this vast screen, intensely black, play, like a restless sky-sign, thousands of luminous streaks, so dense that they form, in the opaque night, a kind of incandescent bar, extending in an immense line from one end to the other of the field of vision. All these sparkling streaks are in a whirlwind of movement, bursting out in all directions, in incredible profusion. The whole horizon bristles with a shimmering mane of fire that the wind twists and waves. Before this apparition I stand struck dumb with amazement.

"The illuminating rockets," says my companion, amused at my stupefaction. I should never have dared to imagine such a mass of these engines. Scarcely has one rocket begun to fall before two or three others shoot out from the same point to replace it. Some go straight up to a great height, others fly side-ways and others again describe curves or zigzags. Their movement is uninterrupted and bewildering. "Ours last much longer," remarks my comrade. Indeed, some of the rockets at the instant when at the end of their course they curve over to fall, throw off dazzling globes which develop out of the midst of the last sparks, and remain in suspense for four or five minutes—like shooting-stars or meteors, straying in garlands through the night on the breath of the breeze, all drifting in the same direction. They might be huge white eggs laid by the long glow-worms.

A MORTUARY FEAST.

It is a magical spectacle. Imagine a giant display of fireworks, shown over a twenty-five-mile background. The impression of fairy work is so intense that I am prepared at any moment to see the rockets spread themselves into multi-coloured bouquets, and bow gracefully, as if offering them to the night. I seem to hear the far-off murmurs of the fete, and the ecstatic "Ahs!" of the crowds, as the fuses burst. But on the contrary, for the present there is infinite silence. All this luxury of sparkling that nobody is looking at, this silent illumination in this desert night, is something abnormal that puzzles, and full of vague dread. The terrible war has changed these joylights into a mortuary feast. These deceiving fuses that do not blossom out, only light up scenes of carnage, and seem to fall back in silver tears on the velvet pall of the sky. They are the torches of Death that keep watch in the quiet dark over this earth, sodden with corpses, and make the field of battle into an immense mortuary chapel.

Suddenly four blinding flashes, four tongues of flame, dart furiously out and split the shadows with a tragic illumination of the black clouds that are scurrying in the scared night. Two seconds after, a quadruple detonation shatters all the silence and the meditation, and the staircase swings at the brutal shock, and throws me against the rail. The whole mill, in a shudder, seems to be shrinking. Half dazed, I have grasped my companion's arm, "It is nothing—a battery that has fired on the right, over there, close to us." The tremendous din goes hitting round the four corners of the horizon, rebounds, and comes back upon us like a roller wave, and is tossed on to infinity by all the echoes of the heavens. Then the noise moves further and grows fainter, like the sound of a train disappearing into the distance.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

Now it is the searchlights that come into play. Blazing shafts dart from various points, as if shot out of mortars loaded with illuminating rays. They pierce the shadow like cannon-balls of light. The brilliant cones cross each other in the blackness, cutting out fantastic circles of clearness in the deserted country, in which appear, suddenly lit up, as if in a sinister apotheosis, the corners of the front, the turrets of the hill of St.-Eloi—standing out afar like two pale phantoms—the mutilated trees of Carency Wood, the skeleton roofs and the ruins of Villers-au-Bois and of Ablain-St.-Nazare—a complete Dantesque desolation.

It comes and goes, sweeps up the night, searching the darkness with the feverish and uneasy haste of a burglar's dark lantern, and then on a sudden it palpitates, shivers, and vanishes in hiccoughs of light, as if the sky were shaken by Satanic laughter. It has not lasted three seconds. It was a mere spasm of brightness.

Now there is a general discharge. On all sides the rockets mount in sheaves; from all sides at once—near us, to the right, left, and right up to the very horizon—the guns cart their flames, and fill the immensity with their deep and rending voices. I can distinctly see the shells explode over the trenches, casting showers of sparks and red-hot splinters in the midst of the reddish smoke. Everything is a-tremble, and the silence is swallowed in a din of the Apocalypse. It is the struggle of the Titans!

The District Magistrate of Bangalore has passed a total sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 or six weeks more in default of payment on the late telegraphist E. A. Correya who was charged on three counts with cheating, forgery for the purpose of cheating and falsification of accounts in connection with certain bogus private messages in respect of which the accused debited the office with late fees and received payment to himself.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

CONSIDERATION BY STANDING COMMITTEE.

EFFECT OF WAR CONDITIONS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. N. V. Mandlik, the chairman, presided.

After some routine business had been gone through the Committee took into consideration the Budget Estimates for the year 1916-17, a summary of which has already appeared in these columns.

Mr. Mandlik said:

I am sure you have all read the Budget with keen interest and great satisfaction. Last year when we met to discuss the financial statement placed before us by the Commissioner under exceptional circumstances, it was all a question of total uncertainty and guesswork. To-day after 15 months of the terrible world-wide war which it has been our misfortune to witness, the end is still not within sight. But with the experience we have gained of the influence of war conditions on our finances, we stand to-day on much firmer ground. No doubt there is still that element of uncertainty about our forecast. No one can say how long the war will last and to what extent all the great emporiums of the world of which our city proudly claims to be one, will be affected by new developments and fresh complications. Nevertheless the present forecast is based on past experience and future probabilities and if the same conditions that prevailed during the past 12 months continue during the new year, we may find at the end of the year not much disparity between the estimates and the actuals.

SATISFACTORY SITUATION.

The income for the current year was estimated at Rs. 1,22,37,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 1,28,60,000, giving a deficit of Rs. 6,23,000. It was apprehended that the deficit for the ensuing year would be even greater and no one would have been in the least surprised if the Commissioner had come forward with a proposal to enhance taxation. But fortunately the cautiously under-estimated income promises to yield a very substantial increase, and a decrease of about a lakh of rupees has been estimated in expenditure so that the Commissioner estimates that our income and expendiure will fairly counterbalance each other. This announcement will be received by the Corporation and the public with great satisfaction. Equally gratifying will be the announcement that it is not considered necessary to provide for any increase in taxation.

Despite war-conditions our property taxes have maintained their elasticity. The receipts from these sources have increased in their usual normal ratio and so long as these stable sources of revenue show such vitality we shall face with equanimity the rapidly increasing requirements of this growing city. At the same time the Commissioner wisely sounds a note of warning and a similar note was struck by this Committee recently in reviewing the Administration report for the past year. He points out that the normal expenditure is increasing at a much higher rate than our revenue and he has done well in preparing us for an increase in taxation which in the light of the present situation seems inevitable.

The income for the next year has been estimated at Rs. 1,31,75,000 or Rs. 9,38,000 higher than the estimated receipts for the current year. Full allowance has been made for all possible expansion, and so far as I can see, it would be rashness to assume that the actuals, as it not infrequently happens, considerably exceed the estimates.

GOOD MARGIN FOR TAXATION.

Against this income has been budgetted an expenditure of Rs. 1,38,28,000 showing an increase of Rs. 9,38,000 over the figure for the current year. T' is, gentlemen, is a record figure. It however need not alarm us. We ought rather to be proud of being able to provide for it. But it involves a deficit of 6½ lakhs. This will be met from the Surplus Cash Balance You may repeat the feat next year and the year after and the surplus will soon evaporate. However we have a good margin left for taxation and if found necessary I am sure the city will not in course of time grudge any reasonable increase in taxation so long as the increase is utilised in providing greater comforts and greater amenities to the public and so long as we take all possible steps to prevent wastage and leakage.

I shall not detain you any longer. The details may be discussed when we consider the financial statement item by item. I shall only just allude to one feature of the Budget which has given me great satisfaction and that is the provision made for increases in the salaries of the junior staff. The revised schedule has been recently referred to a Sub-Committee. This revision, as you are aware, has been long overdue and it will receive I trust careful consideration at the hands of that Sub-Committee. Meanwhile I thank the Commissioner for having taken very great pains in preparing the revised schedule and, I am sure all of you, gentlemen, also desire me to convey to him our congratulations, in presenting us with a very satisfactory Budget.

In the course of his remarks Sir Sassoon doubted whether it was wise to draw upon their reserve to meet increased expenditure. It was more likely that the evil effects of the war might be felt next year, and they all knew that the financial prosperity of the city depended upon the condition of trade. The best way to provide for any general contingency was to increase the taxation just now and thus prepare the public for the harder times that were in store for them. It was also proper that they should economise in every way and effect retrenchments wherever that was possible to do. The difficulty of the financial conditions was already evident in the loans, for whereas they could borrow money at four per cent. formerly now they had to pay four and a half per cent.

NO NECESSITY FOR FRESH TAXATION.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia in congratulating the Commissioner on the well-balanced budget before them, said that the Commissioner was quite justified in his optimism. The increase of revenue depended more upon imports than exports, and as long as there was no falling off in these they would be quite safe. Dr. Sukhia said he did not consider there was any necessity of increased taxation as Sir Sassoon had suggested, and he was glad that the Commissioner also took the same view.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta considered that a half per cent. of increased taxation would be quite sufficient to meet the deficit in the budget for the next year. This half per cent. meant an increase in their income of nearly 2¾ lakhs of rupees and this coupled with economy which they might effect in all departments, should enable them to maintain the surplus at twenty lakhs of rupees.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker opposed taxation of any sort, as there was no necessity and he agreed with the Commissioner in that respect.

Mr. Barodawalla also spoke.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said that he was opposed to any increase in the taxation. There was every possibility of their having a sufficiently large cash balance at the end of the next year. In case they found it necessary to raise more money that could be easily done by supplementary taxation.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir thought that the increase in water revenue, put down at Rs. 44,000 by the Commissioner, was quite under-estimated. There was every likelihood of this income increasing as more water would come next year, on account of the duplication of the Tansa main, than at present. He suggested that they should increase their water rate on water supplied to the suburbs, and get more money thereby. His views did not agree with that of Sir Sassoon that the effects of war would be felt more next year than in the present. It was all guess-work, and so far as he was concerned he could not hazard any opinion on such a matter.

Mr. A. M. Tod agreed with Sir Sassoon that the evil effects of the war would be felt more severely in Bombay hereafter than anywhere. Even in England they expected that the full effects would be felt in three years' time. He was of the opinion that the half per cent increase in their taxation which they had made on the last occasion was insufficient. They had simply made a present to the house-owners of 2¾ lakhs of rupees, and under the present conditions they would be more than justifi in taking it back.

COMMISSIONEP ;' REMARKS.

The Commissioner thought that it was impossible to say whether the bad times would be coming, as suggested by Sir Sassoon. So far that time had not actually come. There was some possibility of some kind of trade suffering, but the greater part of it would be untouched. The Commissioner thought that as long as there was sufficient cash balance they had no reason to anticipate bad times for their finances. There was no immediate hurry at all for any increase in taxation. There were Rs. 15 lakhs intact and for all purposes that was sufficient to go on with. They were on the safe side in not increasing taxation.

The general discussion was finished here and consideration of the estimates item by item will be taken up at the next meeting.

The committee of the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals decided that the Ceylon Yoke for bulls has still to be improved upon. One imported from Bombay for trial has proved unsuitable.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT ALIBAG.

To see the Fort of Angria as guests of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla, J. P.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and their suite had been to the "Angria Fort" at Alibag as the guests of Khan Bahadur Sheth Hormasji Manekji Bhiwandiwalla on Monday last. The "Angria Fort" was tastefully decorated with wreaths, flowers and buntings by Sheth Bhiwandiwalla. The whole fort was shown over to the honoured guests by Khan Bahadur Hormasji. After seeing the fort their Excellencies went to a well-decorated shamiana. They were very much pleased with the hospitality of their host. Mr. Hormasji Ardeshir Dubash, the Bombay florist, was specially invited to make all necessary arrangements for floral decorations. The Governor heartily thanked the Khan Bahadur for the trouble he had taken and he expressed his great pleasure and satisfaction with all he had seen.

WATER RATE AT LONAVLA.

PROTEST AGAINST TAXATION.

A meeting of the property-holders of Lonavla and Khandalla was held yesterday at the Byramji Jijibhoy Trust Funds Office, Bombay, to protest against the proposed water-rate at the two hill-stations. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presided.

The Chairman at the outset read letters from several gentlemen who were unable to attend the meeting for one reason or another but who wrote expressing their sympathy with the object of the meeting.

The Chairman said he agreed with the language used by Sir Dinshah Davar in his letter that whoever was responsible for framing the rules which they complained of had lost his head whilst doing so. The rules, were not only preposterous but monstrous. He (the speaker) thought that the Municipality instead of putting up the notice about the water-rate at the chowkie should have informed every house-owner. What did the proposed water-rate mean? It would practically mean a confiscation of their property at Lonavla and Khandalla. If anybody wished to drive away the house-owners from Lonavla and to discourage the property-holders from regarding the two hill stations as sanatoria he could not have hit upon a better means to achieve his object than this notice. Those responsible had not consulted public opinion at all and had not taken into consideration the result which was sure to follow this oppressive rate, namely, that it would make the house-owners apprehensive about their property. The Chairman then proceeded to deal with the question of the appointment of superintendents of Lonavla and said it was hardly fair to that place that superintendents who were about to retire from Government service should be appointed to that post when they could hardly be active. As to the present superintendent he (the speaker) said he was dividing his time and energy between Poona and Lonavla. The sanitation of the latter place was not what it should be and the speaker advocated the formation of a vigilance committee to look after the interests of the house-owners and the sanitary welfare of the two hill stations. Otherwise he was afraid things would go from bad to worse. It was high time that they did something in the matter.

Mr. Jijibhoy Khambatta moved: "That this Meeting of the property-holders of Lonavla and Khandalla is of opinion that the Water Rate proposed to be levied is exhorbitant, oppressive and unfair and the rules unworkable and that a Memorial should be submitted to the President Lonavala Municipality, and that copies thereof be forwarded to the Collector, Poona, and the Commissioner C.D."

The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. D. H. Ashburner, was carried.

Mr. M. K. Alpaiwala moved "that for the purposes of carrying out the object of the first Resolution the following gentlemen be requested to form themselves into a Committee to frame a Petition. That the Chairman be and he is hereby authorized to sign and forward it on behalf of this meeting:—Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Chairman, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kt., Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, Mr. Merwanji K. Alpaiwala, Mr. Jeejeebhoy D. Khambatta, Mr. Dorabji H. Ashburner, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Ratanshaw M. Dastur, Mr. C. E. Fritchley, and Mr. T. N. Malvi, (Solicitor).

Mr. P. N. Wadia seconded the motion which was carried.

A MONSTROUS PROPOSAL.

Mr. C. E. Fritchley said the whole of the burden ought not to be put on the present property-holders alone, who were the pioneers of property there. The proposed taxation was monstrous. He himself had several properties there and though he had built the houses with the greatest possible economy his property did not fetch him more than 3 per cent. The Municipality should not have consented to repay the loan in twenty years and should instead have got the period entended to over twenty years so that the burden could have been spread to future generations also. Persistence in the present proposal would land the Municipality on the wrong side of Rs. 19,000.

The Chairman said what Mr. Fritchley meant was that the present proposal would have the effect of killing the goose that laid the golden eggs.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

The following letter addressed to the President of the Lonavla Municipality was read at the meeting:

"We the undersigned owners of properties situate within the limits of your Municipality have learnt with great regret that the Lonavla Municipality is about to pass a Resolution levying a Water Tax far in excess of what may be considered fair and reasonable or what is being levied in other towns. We shall therefore thank you to acquaint us with the nature and extent of the proposed tax and to furnish us with a copy of the Resolution about to be passed giving us an opportunity of presenting our objections on the subject before the said Resolution is put through or Rules passed. If any Rules or by-laws are framed and intended to be passed we shall thank you to send a copy of the proposed Rules etc., on payment of your fees if any, to one of the undersigned; Mr. J. D. Khambatta, Solicitor at his place of business at 29, Church Gate Street Bombay. If however a time limit is fixed within which objections are required to be urged, we shall feel obliged by your giving us sufficient time within which to consider the proposed Resolution and the Rules, and to send in our objections and for this purpose if necessary the time may be extended."

MISSING CURRENCY NOTES AT MYMENSING.

GOVERNMENT TREASURER IN CUSTODY.

(News Bureau.)

MYMENSINGH, Nov. 21.

It may be remembered that currency notes to the value of Rs. 25,000 were missed from the Government Treasury at Mymensingh and that when the defalcation was discovered the Treasurer, Babu Revatimohan Talukdar, fainted. Subsequently it was reported that certain moneys belonging to the Town Bank and the Central Bank used to be kept under the personal custody of the Treasurer were also missing. Placed under arrest, the Treasurer prayed for bail but the Sessions Judge, while refusing the bail, allowed him to remain till 20th November at his house under police guards owing to the serious condition of his health. Yesterday his bail application was renewed before Mr. Cargill, Sessions Judge. The Public Prosecutor opposed the application asserting that the Civil Surgeon was of opinion that the Treasurer could now be removed to the jail hospital without any risk to his life. The Judge refused bail as well as the permission to remain in his own house under police guards and at dusk the Treasurer was removed to jail. It is understood that certificates for the realisation of Rs. 25,000 which is missing from the Treasury, have been issued against a brother and mother of the Treasurer who were sureties for the Treasurer. It is reported that civil suits will be very soon instituted by the Co-operative Town Bank and the Central Bank against the Treasurer for the realisation of the amount which was in the custody of the Treasurer, he being the banker of both the banks.

Arrangements are being made for holding the annual meeting of the All-India Kshatriya Upkarni Mahasabha at Calcutta from 28th to 30th December. H H. the Maharaja of Bikanir has been asked to preside and H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir is expected to attend. Arrangements are being made by the reception committee for the accommodation of delegates.

THE LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

A TRIBUTE FROM THE CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

The following is an English version of a resolution in French passed at a special meeting of the Committee of the Cercle

"The President and members of the Committee of the Cercle Littéraire, Bibliothèque Dinshaw Petit, desire to express their heart-felt grief and concern at the untimely death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, which sad event happened on the 5th of this month and with deep regret to place on record their high appreciation of the manifold, valuable and effective services rendered to the State, to Municipal Government, to the cause of liberal education, to the promotion of social reform and to the great cause of the political well-being and progress of the people of India. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was well-known for his great proficiency in and admiration for the French language and literature and was a life-member of this Cercle, the work of which always met with his approval and sympathy. His life was a life of noble self-devotion for over thirty years to the best interests of this country and a stirring example to his own and the coming generations. The President and members of this Cercle look upon and deplore his death as a national calamity and heartily offer their sincere condolence and sympathy to Lady Mehta in this hour of her great loss and poignant sorrow."

A copy of the above resolution was forwarded to Lady Mehta, with a suitable letter, signed by the President of the Cercle, Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S.

RIPON CLUB MEETING.

A special general meeting of the Club will be held at 6 p.m. (B. T.) to-day, to pass a resolution expressing the grief of the members of the Club at the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and of condolence with the family of the deceased, and to adopt steps to perpetuate the memory of Sir Pherozeshah in a suitable manner in connection with the Club.

ENTERTAINMENT TO A PHILANTHROPIST.

Under the auspices of the Deccani Merchants' Association of Bombay, a social gathering was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum Back Road, on Monday last, at 6 p.m. for the purpose of welcoming and entertaining Shrimant Wamanrao Ramchandra Naik, the well known philanthropist and capitalist of Hyderabad. Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi in introducing the guest of the evening to the audience paid a deserved tribute to the various works of charity and philanthropy, which Mr. Naik was quietly doing at Hyderabad and elsewhere, and as a recent instance of his acts of philanthropy and love of education referred to the handsome donation of Rs. 35,000 which the guest of the evening was good enough to offer for the promotion of vernacular education in the Nizam's capital.

Mr. Naik in reply thanked the promoters of the meeting for having given him an opportunity of meeting and making acquaintance of some of the leading Deccani citizens of Bombay, and said that what little he did in the matter of education and industrial progress was done in the discharge of his duty to his country and countrymen. As an earnest of his wish to help the Talegaon Glass Works, Mr. Naik offered a donation of Rs. 100 to the Paisa Fund Committee, under whose management the excellent factory at Talegaon is working.

The guest and the President of the meeting were garlanded, and after light refreshments the meeting dispersed.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Lord Hardinge's Clemency.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika".—Anglo-Indian ways of quarrelling with acts of clemency are not new. That exemplary figure in the whole of the history of British administration in India, Lord Canning, was rancourously pursued by the Anglo-Indians of the time, when his Lordship acted with clemency after the Mutiny. He was nicknamed "Clemency Canning." So the phenomena is not new, although what Lord Hardinge has done, is hardly of any overwhelming import. There had been a case in which so many as twenty-two persons were sentenced to be hanged, but in which, after a careful examination of facts as proved in evidence, his Lordship thought it proper to change the sentence of death into a sentence only next to it, namely transportation for life in the case of sixteen of them. We really fail to understand the cause of such a persistant cry over this matter.

Madras Medical Council.

The "Tribune".—The issue now raised in Madras must settle this dispute once for all and the appeal to the Government by Dr. Krishnasami Iyer will serve as an occasion for a pitched battle, if we may use the word; and hence Sir Subramani Iyer, has asked that competent legal representatives must be allowed to be heard on behalf of the appellant. We hope this will not be denied, as the matter is very important and affects not only Madras but the whole of India, for the present and the future. We hope also that this difficult problem will not be shirked by effecting a compromise, but will be solved on the merits of the case. Either the indigenous systems, whatever they are, should be recognised by Government in the way in which the cultured Indian opinion does; or they should be declared illegal to practice it as being dangerous to the public. Covert thrusts and hidden attacks are not to be tolerated hereafter.

Help for the Wounded.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph".—One special class needs the encouragement and best thoughts of the world, namely the totally disabled. These are the worst victims of the war, those who have been nearly but not quite killed. The lot of these unfortunate fellows cannot be remembered without anger at the cruelty of a warfare which subdues men in the prime and hope of life, they are often struck down by an unseen enemy, perhaps miles away, and the sufferer has not the consoling memory of a hand-to-hand fight in which he has measured his courage and skill with a worthy foe. It is the most unsatisfactory way of ending the activities of life. Death has no sting for the patriot, but he dreads the missile which only half does its work. Yet such unlucky men are part of the scheme of life and everyone is anxious that all the comforts and conveniences which can be devised shall be at their call.

Wanted a United Front.

"Indian Patriot."—We have, in our midst, many who believe with the extreme Anglo-Indian that we do not possess the qualities required for the high purpose of self-government. "The Muhamedans would not trust the Hindus; the non-Brahmins would not be led by the Brahmins." The origin of these suspicions is the absence of the spirit of self-effacement, the deliberate suppression of one's own feelings in a matter upon which the majority entertain quite other feelings. We have no doubt that the Bombay leaders who were opposed to the League would be animated by this high spirit and present to all India a picture of union, utter selflessness and whole-hearted enthusiasm for a great common cause. When we have differences and when we show that we can forget differences, and work, not to show a patched-up front but an unassailable front, our opponents will learn to value us, for our own true worth.

Caste and Political Aspirations.

"The Punjabee."—Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar seems in some places to treat this question of the abolition of caste as a question of expediency. He seems to think, as so many of us do, that after the war there will be a sort of re-adjustment of India's political status; and he tells us that in order to deserve an improved status we must be one and one hearted, and, therefore, caste must go. One reason why this view must be characterised as mischievous is that it may give a handle to our opponents, ever in search of pretexts for resisting Indian aspirations, who will be able to say that as India has not abjured caste, she does not deserve to be constitutionally free. But our objection to the view is deeper. In proportion as we value all sound attempts to rid the country of the spirit of caste, we are necessarily opposed to attempts which are not only unsound but absurd. And we can think of nothing more absurd than for any one to imagine that an institution of hoary antiquity, an institution which has survived more revolutions than any other of which history makes mention and has witnessed the rise and fall of an endless series of dynasties and political systems, will disappear merely because by so doing it may facilitate the advent of a political reform. Caste cannot be killed on such easy terms as these. Whether it is necessary to kill it at all, we shall know only when the spirit underlying the present restrictions has disappeared, as it is slowly doing and as it eventually must.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

EXEMPTION OF LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Beaman.)

PARIKH MOTILAL KARSONDAS AND FOUR OTHERS

v.

THE BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy District Judge of Ahmedabad, who confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Borsad with costs.

The facts are briefly these:—

The plaintiff-appellants sued to recover compensation for partial loss of goods made over to the defendant-respondent Company for transmission to the plaintiff's agent at the Armenian Ghat Station, Calcutta. The consignment was of 46 bales. These were despatched from Petlad on 11-8-11 by a goods train that left Petlad at 7 p.m. The train arrived at Agas, where the waggons were examined and found all right. The train then arrived at Anand where the Deputy Station Master on duty received complaint that the train arrived at the Anand yard with doors of one of its waggons open. The Station Master examined the waggon and on checking the contents found 41 bales instead of 46. He wired to the Traffic Police officers that a theft was committed. After some days the Police got trace of some part of the stolen property, the thieves were arrested, prosecuted and sentenced on trial before a magistrate. The property recovered was sent to the consignee and the net loss to the plaintiff-appellant was Rs. 735-12-6.

The defendants pleaded that the consignment was charged at the reduced or owner's risk rate and the risk note executed by the sender indemnified the Railway Company against all liability for the shortage.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S LIABILITY.

It was urged in the first Court that numerous thefts were committed between Agas and Anand from running trains and no additional measures had been taken to prevent the occurrence of those thefts. It was also contended that a risk-note could not exempt a Railway Company from liability.

The Subordinate Judge Mr. J. N. Bhatt held that the omission to arrange for additional police did not in his opinion show that sufficient care of the goods was not taken as required by section 151 of the Contract Act assuming, however, that sufficient care was not taken of the goods as required by section 151 of the Contract Act, he was of opinion that the defendant Company was absolved from liability by reason of the terms of a special agreement contained in what was known as a "risk-note." By a note, such as the present one, by which the ordinary traffic rates were reduced and low rates were charged constituted a special contract within the meaning of section 72 of the Railway Act and the Railway Company, if exempt from liability under the terms of such a note, could not be rendered liable. (Vide-Tippanna v. Southern Maratha Railway Company 17 Bom. 417; East India Railway Company v. Bunyad Ali 18 All. 42; Toonya Ram v. East India Railway Company, 30 Cal. 257.).

The plaintiff-appellant appealed to the District Court at Ahmedabad on the grounds that the lower court had misinterpreted the risk-note, and that it ought to have found that the defendant's servants were guilty of wilful neglect.

Mr. B. C. Kennedy the District Judge of Ahmedabad held that the Company was not liable under the terms of the risk-note. The loss was also not caused by the wilful neglect of the Railway Company. The Company had taken ordinary precautions and any person who took ordinary precautions could not be said to have been guilty of wilful neglect.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Co., appeared for the Railway Company.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A MILLIONAIRE AND A NAIKIN.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton.)

KING-EMPEROR.

v.

(1) CHANDBI
(2) HAJI FAKIR MAHOMAD
(3) MULLA ABDUL REHMAN
(4) EBRAHIM HAJI ALI.

This case arose out of a suit brought by one Abdul Karim in the High Court claiming to be the son of Haji Ismael Haji Haseum who died on the 20th September 1912 leaving property of the value of about 80 lakhs.

The suit was dismissed by His Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod who also granted sanction for the prosecution of the accused. The accused were charged with abetting and conspiring with each other in bringing a false claim, giving false evidence in a Court of law and of using as genuine forged documents knowing them to be forged.

Mr. Inverarity Mr. Strangman and Mr. Velinkar instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co., appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Muzamdar and Mr. Javeri instructed by Mr. Balubhai Desai appeared for accused 1 and 3.

Mr. Munsiff instructed by Mr. Kanuga appeared for accused 2 and 4.

Further evidence for the prosecution was taken yesterday. The case is proceeding.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court, No. 42.

For Dismissal.

591-15.—Dubash & Co, Nassarwanji Bhicaji Patell, v. D Bhicaji alias Dorabji Bhicaji Khandallawalla, Vachha & Co.

For Consent Decree.

281-11.—Raghavaya N & Co, Bai Mithabai, widow, v. Mulji Soonderji & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

604-15.—J A Valles Sebastian Lionard Lopes, v. Thomas Peter Lopes, & ors, Jehangir M & S. D J Mantri.

For Exparte Decree.

606-15.—Bhai K & Gir, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, v. Rehmut-u-Nissa Begam, widow, & ors, Merwanji K & Co.

451-15.—Captain & Vaidya, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Gulam Mulla Abdullaili, Payne & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

223-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haji Ajum Gulam and Co, a firm, v. Thacker Mouji Liladhar & Co, a firm, Bhimji & Co, Part Heard.

1074-14.—Captain & Vaidya, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, a firm, Tyabji D & Co, For postponement.

For Hearing on further directions and costs.

458-10.—Kanga & Sayani, Kadaralli Rahimbhai, & anr, v. Hassanalli Abdull Alli & anr, Payne & Co, Pocha & Co.

For Further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

462-15.—Smetham B & Co, Aishabai, widow, v. Karsandas Karamsey.

647-10.—Patell & Ezekiel, Kalidas Mulchand v. Bai Rukhmani, widow, & ors, Tyabji D & Co., Bhai K & Gir.

526-12.—Mazubhai J & M, (for a papper), Bai Shamcore, widow, v. Thakoridas Pranjiwandas & anr, Hiralal & Co.

684-14.—M B Chothia, Talka Talsa & Co, a firm, & anr. v. Anandrao Ramrao, & anr, Patell & Ez, Chitnis M & K, In Person.

399-11.—Ardesir H D & Co, Dossibai Hirjibhai Tabak, v. Nawazbai, widow, & anr, Merwanji K & Co, Little & Co.

Matrimonial Suits.

1-15.—Payne & Co, Maria Hortensia Mascarenhas v. Franklin Masiarenhas, Daphtary F & D.

516-15.—Daphtary F & D, Bessie Tryphina Hellen Thomas, v. Herbert William Thomas, In Person.

Commercial Cause.

170-15.—Tyebji D & Co, N Fatchally & Co, a firm, v. Shivratandas Pragdas & anr, Malvi H M & R.

Long Causes.

1470-14.—Little & Co, Saboor Vanwalidas, v. Shri Narayen Maharaj & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Crawford B & Co.

O S 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co, Edgelow G W Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v Krishna Subramany Aiyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co in person.

443-14—Smetham B and Co Kashinath Naaryen Kangootkar v Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain & Vaidya Rustomji & G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v Daphtary Farreira and Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S C CT 732/26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15.—Khaedrao L & M Bai Samrathbai Widow v Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & L Sha Kooji Dollaji & Co a firm v Thakker Lukhmidas Pragji Mulji and Tha.

363-15—Tyabji D & Co Ranchoddas Vallabhai v Chooilal Jivandas and ors Payne & Co Little & Co.

420-14—Mazubhai & M The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v Narhar Wesudev Raddi & anr Shroff D & D As Settled Manecklal & Co.

609-14—Matubhai J& M Rangildas Harlal v Jagmohandas Dulabhadas Nadirsha and Co.

337-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa v Haji Ebrahim Tyab & ors, Raghavaya N & Co, Manecial & Co.

1427-14—Matubhai J & M The Pioneer Bank Ltd v Vithaldas Manji N C Dalal.

559-15—Kanga and S Vassanji Doongersey v Ebji Oomersey and anr C P Cunha Nadirsha and D.

628-15—Dubash & Co Shah Krishnaji Shivaji and Co a firm v Jagjiwan Raisey Raja Shroff D and D.

575-15—Jehangir S M & H Nemchand Maneckchand & anr v Jaygopaldas Ghanshamdas, Dastur & Co.

577-15—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr, Balkrishna Vinayeck Khanolkar Khunderao L & M.

578-15—Madhowji K & Ch Morarji Vussonji Munji and ors v Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.

424-15—Patell and Ez Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh v Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.

583-15—Rustomji & G Jerbai Widow v The Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance Co Ltd Ardeshir H D & Co.

779-14—Mehta D & L Laxmibai Widow v Parvatibai Widow & anr Raghavaya N & Co Jehangir S M & H.

1070-15—Nadirshaw and D Dewoobai v Keshowrao Raghooji Loat Smetham B & Co.

966-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in liquidation) v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhardas Thakersey, Kt., and ors, Payne and Co, Daphtary F and D, Wadia G & Co, Captain and V, Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishanker K & G, Tyabji D & Co, Little and Co, Malvi H M & R.

598-15.—Smetham B & Co, Allibhai Chagla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Jacob Haji Oosman, Unwalla P & Papa.

CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM KHOJA ORPHANAGE.

The Honorary Secretary of the above-named Orphanage sends for publication the following list of donations received during the years 1913 and 1914:—

Mr. Sumarbhoy Mavjee, Rs. 2,000; in memory of Bai Kulsumbai, widow of the late Mr. Abdullabhoy Meherally Dharamsey, Rs. 2,000; Mr. Curmallybhoy Hasham, Rs. 1,009; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bt., Rs. 149-8; in memory of Bai Korbai, the grand-daughter of Mr. Khalfanbhoy Dhamani, Rs. 125; Mr. Jusabhoy Hasham, in honour of the wedding of his daughter Bai Kulsumbai, Rs. 110; Mavla-bux, Rs. 46; the Lodge-Islam, Rs. 40; Mr. Nurmahomedbhoy Rajabali, Rs. 32-4; Mr. Sulemanbhoy Valjee Rs. 25-4; Mr. Esmailbhoy Ebrahim, Rs. 25-4; Mr. Bundeallybhoy Somji, in honour of the wedding of his daughter, Rs. 25-4; Mr. Currimbhoy Bhimji Punja, in honour of the wedding of his son, Rs. 25-4; Messrs. Ebrahim Currim and Sons, in honour of the wedding, Rs. 25; Bai Hurbai, the widow of the late Mr. Moidinabhai Laljee, Rs. 25; in memory of the late Mr. Haji Rahimtullabhoy Pirbhoy, Rs. 20; Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Dossa, in honour of the wedding of his sons Messrs. Jafferali and Gulamhusein, Rs. 15; Mr. Abdullabhoy Khaki, Rs. 10-4; Mr. Shakurbhoy Gangji, in honour of the wedding of his brother Mr. Alimahomed, Rs. 10-4; Mr. Gulam Husein Dinani, in honour of the wedding of his son, Rs. 10; Mr. Khanmahomedbhoy Pirmahomed in honour of the wedding of Seerbanubai, Rs. 10; Mr. Cassumbhoy Keramsey, Rs. 10. Total Rs. 5,739-4-6.

PEST IN TOBACCO CULTIVATION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 24.

Tobacco growers in the Dumbara valley have suffered great loss through the destruction of their store by the lasioderma beetle. Nearly all tobacco produced in the Dumbara valley comes from native gardens. Owing to want of ready market cultivators themselves store their indifferently cured leaf. It is hopeless to expect villagers to adopt remedial measures and the pest has obtained a strong foothold in the Dumbara valley.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

A SETTLEMENT IN COURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jamerbhoy Cassum appeared in answer to a charge of defamation preferred against him by Navroji Jirji. Mr. M. R. Azad and Mr. Gadkari appeared for the complainant while Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Mr. B. L. Desai and Mr. B. J. Dhondy were for the defence.

The case arose out of letters written by the accused to the Municipality in which, the complainant alleged, the accused had defamed him.

At the outset the Magistrate enquired if there was any possibility of the case being settled.

Mr. Kapadia said he had been asked by some respectable members of the Khoja community who were present in Court, to mention that if a day or two were given to them they, being mutual friends, would intervene and the case might be compounded.

Mr. Azad objected to a postponement being granted, as, he said, the summons was served about a month ago and if the accused had any desire to compound the case he should have made overtures long ago. This was the first time he had heard of the suggestion. Still his client had no desire to be vindictive in prosecuting the accused and if there was any reasonable offer made, counsel would certainly advise his client to accept it.

The Magistrate said it was not such a complicated matter that it needed to be postponed. He was going away soon and he wanted to dispose of the work before him. The public time was precious and just then he had nothing else to do.

Mr. Kapadia said none of the letters mentioned in the information contained any defamatory allegations. In the copy he had before him of a letter dated 5th October there was no mention of theft.

Mr. Azad said there were other letters which contained defamatory allegations concerning his client.

The Magistrate said that the question of framing a charge could only be in respect of the letters mentioned in the information When the matter was between two respectable members of the Khoja community he did not know why some mutually acceptable terms should not be arrived at.

Mr. Azad left the matter entirely in the Magistrate's hands and he hoped Mr. Kapadia would also be reasonable and repentant.

After some discussion, Mr. Kapadia said the complainant should give an undertaking that he would have nothing whatever to do with H. H. the Aga Khan's estates, in future.

Mr. Azad said his client could give no such undertaking at all. His client was there in the capacity of a complainant and not that of an accused.

The following terms were then settled: "The accused says he has never imputated any dishonesty to complainant in his letters to the Municipality and says the letters cannot be so construed and he has no desire to impute any dishonesty to complainant."

Mr Azad and Mr. Kapadia thanked the Magistrate for the trouble he had taken.

The case was marked compounded and the accused acquitted.

AN INGENIOUS CHEAT.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Inspector Power charged one Nabibakhsh Sherkhan with cheating a woman named Panibai in respect of Rs. 6.

On the 12th instant, two persons were arrested and taken to the Pydhoni Chowkie for having in possession property reasonably suspected to have been stolen, for which they could not give a satisfactory account. The complaint Panibai who is a relation of the two persons arrested went to the chowkie, and the accused who is a polisher in front of the chowkie, went to Panibai and told her that if Rs. 6 were given to the Sahib her relations would be allowed to go away. The complainant pledged her mangalsutra to a Marwardi and paid the sum to the accused. The accused then went to Inspector Power and asked him whether he wanted his furniture to be polished, and went away telling the complainant that he would return after a while, and that the two persons who were in custody would be released. But they were not. The accused was arrested by Inspector Power when he came to know of the matter. The Inspector denied having received the sum.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge He said he merely went to the Chowkie to ask whether there was any furniture to polish.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused said that he did not see any reason to disbelieve the prosecution story. He had no doubt that the accused falsely represented and took the money from Panibai. The accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default six week's rigorous imprisonment.

GREEK PROS. AND CONS.

FRENCH VERSION OF SALONIKA LANDING.

Little by little some of the truths concerning the situation in Greece immediately before and after the resignation of M. Venizelos are coming out, says the Paris correspondent of the "Standard."

A short while ago the "Gaulois" published a most circumstantial story of how King Constantine had been systematically harassed by the German representative and had finally given him the assurance that he would "keep the word he had given to the Kaiser, and that as long as Bulgarian troops did not approach the Greek frontier, Greece would not move a man against her." He added, however, that on the slightest hostile demonstration on the part of Bulgaria he would consider himself released from all obligations. It was left to the German representative to explain to his master the delicate position in which King Constantine had placed himself, as "a constitutional monarch who had performed an unconstitutional act." This more or less explains the resignation of M. Venizelos, who in his speech had clearly indicated an imminent Greek intervention.

Now M. Clemenceau furnishes a contribution to the history of those days. He alleges a definite agreement had been come to between M. Venizelos and the Allied Governments that if Greece would attack Bulgaria and assist in preventing the junction of the German and Bulgarian armies, the Allies would furnish a contingent of 150,000 men, which was supposed to represent the help that Serbia was bound by treaty to lend, but which she was manifestly not in a position to send when so hard beset herself. In other words, the Allied expedition was orginally promised and intended not to succour Serbia but to swell the Greek forces, and this accounts for the figure of 150,000 which was only a substitute for the Serbian contingent.

The resignation of M. Venizelos upset all the calculations of the Allied diplomacy and it was for this reason that M. Deleasse followed the example of M. Venizelos. The French Government, however, decided to continue the disembarkment of its troops, although they now had a very different task from that originally mapped out for them.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

AN ITINERANT LECTURER.

PREACHING SEDITION WHILE RECRUITING.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

In the Lahore Conspiracy case Inder Singh of Khanna was cross-examined to-day. In reply to Mr. Rauf Ali, he said he did not know why the police arrested him on the 25th October last. He and his wife spent at the Ludhiana police station the night, before the jail identification at Ludhiana. He did not know if his wife complained to Mr. Scott of the police maltreatment. She was, however, allowed to go home the same day. He was handcuffed but not his wife. She was only detained.

In answer to Dr. Muhammad Alam, the witness stated he has been in police custody ever since his arrest. He made a statement to the police before identification saying what he had now deposed before the Court. He was reproached by the police, that out of affection for the accused he deliberately failed to identify all but two men. He was not abused. The only men identified by him in the Court were present at the secret meeting at Dudhari. Randhir Singh told him that Kartar Singh was a patriot who had brought a message about the fixing of date for the raising of Khund Path, and "bog" ceremonies took 48 hours to finish. He already knew the men whom he met in Bar, Jaimal Singh, Waryam Singh and Nand Singh. Randhir Singh and his party sent him to those men giving him their names No resolution about Bishambar Dutt's book was passed at their meetings though they expressed appreciation of the British rule in some matters. The accused whom he had identified were present when this appreciation was expressed. No one was appointed president. When he returned home his wife was not present. She returned on the night of the following day. Questioned as to the reason of her absence she said on hearing from Santa Singh that Inder Singh was going to Bar and from there to Ferozepore, she had left for Ferozepore to hunt for him. His father was a Lambardar to whom he did not tell anything about his doings. His father did not see him in lock-up.

Jaimal Singh and Waryam Singh gave evidence corroborating the facts of Indra Singh's visit to Bar to get assistance from that part of the country for rising against the Government.

The approver Bhagat Singh, an ex-student and son of Ballowal, District Ludhiana, having identified 16 accused, said, that he himself became an itinerant preacher and influenced by the teaching of Randhir Singh took to spreading seditious and revolutionary ideas. He spoke of the Rikabganj Gurdawara incident and the return of the Komagata Maru, as having intensified his feelings especially as Randhir Singh, whom he used to meet frequently, incessantly harped on the disabilities of the Indians and their alleged oppression by the British Government.

PREACHING SEDITION WITHOUT HINDRANCE.

In those days the Lieutenant of the 33rd Infantry came to Ahmadgarh for recruiting. It occurred to witness that if he could get a letter from the Lieutenant he would be able to go about and preach sedition without hindrance. So he went to the Lieutenant and promised supply of recrits, actually producing a weak-eyed man and a local badmash. Both of whom were, as he already felt positive, would be rejected, one by the doctor and the other by the recruiting officer. The latter, however, gave him a letter armed with which, witness began to preach sedition in villages. About this time he heard of the arrest of Ichhara Singh of Lotbadi. He also met Harnam Singh of Gujarwal a passenger of the Komagata Maru, whom he tried to induce to join the revolutionary party and who, he learnt, was already in it. Harnam Singh gave him a copy of "Ghadrdigunj" and taught him its stanzas. Witness recited some verses in the Court. He then proceeded to give an account of the visits which he paid to the members of the Ghadr party and to describe the contents of the diary which he kept making entries at intervals to inform Randhar Singh of his doings and movements. He also deposed to details of the abortive Ferozepore raid, corroborating the evidence of the previous witnesses in this respect. Some of the returned emigrants who were present on the occasion, he added, had bombs. When the gathering dispersed he went with Randhir's Singh's party travelling by rail to Mullanpur. On the way to Mohi, Mastan Singh regretted that Randhir Singh had been put to much unnecessary inconvenience. But Randhir Singh replied that if the object had been accomplished no trouble would be felt and that he had been deceived by Mastan Singh, as they supplied no arms and only about 150 men had assembled and that in future he would not help them. Witness described the meeting with Nand Singh, Ganda Singh and Banta Singh, who had bombs with them, which they tested. He described an abortive attack on the military guard at the Doraha Canal bridge, as deposed to by the witnesses in the Doraha Canal bridge Murder Case in which two conspirators were last summer sentenced to death.

The rest of the witness's statement was taken up with the account of his wanderings between Jagraon, Kaile Halwara and other headquarters of the returned emigrants and of his association with conspirators and their activities. He asked Mahinder Singh to teach him bomb-making, who told witness its ingredients and asked him to purchase these. Witness purchased ingredients but was not taught how to make. After Nand Singh's arrest he went to unearth the bomb which had been buried near the Dorahal Bridge but found them already taken out. He learnt from Nawab Khan of Halwara that Nand Singh who had been arrested had indicated the burial place of the bombs to the police and was also giving away the names of the conspirators. Nawab Khan asked the witness to make his own arrangements for his safety. He and his associates attended the fair at Kaler at which they delivered extremely inflammatory speeches and recited seditious poems. Anxious as he was, the witness proceeded to depose that to learn bomb-making he had purchased the necessary materials. The conspirators did not teach him bomb-making. Three of the party reached Ajitwal for the projected dacoity. But as others did not turn up, dacoity was not committed.

POLICE ENQUIRY INTO CONSPIRACY.

Describing the various movements of his own and of his associates, he detailed the enquiries which the police made from him about the conspiracy. But witness first denied any participation in or knowledge of the revolutionary movement. Indeed he went to Nabha to warn Randhir Singh about the police investigation. He also went to Patiala and Meerut to seek employment. At Patiala he got no job. On the day he reached Meerut, four sepoys were hanged for rebellion and as he himself was a man with rebellious ideas, he did not enlist and returned home. The police then sent for him and he began to make admissions piecemeal. Eventually when presented to the Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, on the 19th May 1915, he made a clean breast of the whole thing and surrendered to the police the bomb materials which he had buried and other incriminating articles that were in his possession. The diary and certain articles were dug out of sandhills at his indication. The Superintendent sought for his assistance in arresting the conspirators and in rendering this assistance he incurred the suspicion of his former comrades who decided to murder him. He, however, managed to escape. The witness duly identified the various articles referred to in his deposition.

A RETURNED EMIGRANT'S EVIDENCE.

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

In the Lahore conspiracy case to-day, the approver Bhagat Singh gave the names and spoke about the movements of some members of the revolutionary party. His cross-examination has been deferred till to-morrow as he is indisposed.

Bachan Singh, a returned emigrant and a member of the "Gadr" party, of village Dudhika in the police station of Moga identified a dozen accused and then deposed to the seditious propoganda of his associates and the abortive Ferozepore raid the details of which he had heard from Phera Singh, inflamatory special speeches at fairs, the visits of leading conspirators to his village, the gathering previous to the attack on the military guard of the canal bridge near Amritsar and the unsuccessful attempt to raid the Kapurthala magazine. As however only nineteen of them turned up for the purpose they decided to postpone the attack on the magazine. For they said about 100 or at least 50 were required to achieve success. It was meanwhile suggested to attack the military guard of the canal bridge near Amritsar and take the rifles of the guard so that they could use the arms for their attack on the Kapurthala Magazine. It was further decided to kill Kapur Singh of Padri for his pro-Government views. It was also proposed that they should, after looting the Kapurthala Magazine, attack the jails at Lahore and at Montgomery, realease the prisoners, specially the returned emigrants, and get them to join in looting the Tashil treasury and police station. This was to be followed by a general rising. A party of eight men reduced on one occasion to seven, was elected for the attack on the bridge. The party accordingly set out for the attack. The approver who had himself taken part in the crime, gave a full and detailed account of the abortive attack by seven men and the successful attack by eight men on the 11th June, 1915, corroborating the prosecution evidence tendered in the case known as the Walla-Walla Bridge Murder Case, which was tried last summer and resulted in the conviction of the accused. The story of that crime in which six rifles were stolen and two sepoys killed, is known. After the murder the men got divided into batches. The approver returning to his village via Kapurthala, was was arrested by the police, but Gavand Singh and Ishar Singh absconded. Their companions were however arrested. He identified the various articles referred to in his evidence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Amarnath Bhatia. Bachan Singh said lectures were delivered at fairs by Arjun Singh and Baghat Singh. He dwelt on the Rikabganj affair, the grievances of the returned emigrants and the "Ghadr." A man from Bhindal too lectured, but only on religious matters. Visitors used to come to Pakar Singh in Bisakh at will in witness's presence by day and night and talk sedition. Rur Singh frequently visited Pakkar Singh in his presence. Revolutionary discussions with Pakkar Singh commenced from Maggaorpoh. Rur Singh and he did discusss about the "Gadr." He did not remember an occasion when any one else was present at the meetings between him and Rur Singh. Rur Singh was a bit deaf but easily heard what he wanted to hear. Prem Singh was not present when the suggestion of the attack on the military guard was made. He denied Rur Singh's coming to his house.

In answer to Mr. Bani Prasad the approver replied, he had litigation with Mahinder Singh. Jai Kaur, his brother's widow, had gifted her lands to Mahindra Singh, who was in ernest. He stood security for Pakkar Singh. He had no row with Sham Singh in any way. Sham Singh was taken with him to Ludhiana.

Under the auspices of the Ayodhya Brahmo Mandir at Lucknow in celebration of its forty-seventh anniversary, Swami Jambuswamigal delivered a lecture on the Brotherhood of religions, pointing out that there was no quarrel between Christianity, Mahomedanism, Buddhism and Hinduism, but that all pointed to the same goal, namely, realization of God, which was the fundamental unity underlying all religions.

BARISAL DACOITY CASE.

STORY OF THE DEPREDATIONS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BARISAL, Nov. 23.

The Special Tribunal is now engaged in the hearing of the case of Emperor *versus* Abdul and 12 others. The number of witnesses to be examined is 67.. The first accused, Abdul, the alleged leader of the gang, escaped from the Patuakhali steamer while being escorted.

In opening the case Babu Indubushan Sen, who prosecuted, said that on the night of May 23rd at about 1 a.m. some 15 or 20 dacoits entered the Raichand market and divided themselves into several groups. Some stood on guard outside, while others entered the shops. They first entered the shop of Brindaban Das, assaulted and wounded all the inmates and took property worth Rs. 293 from an iron chest and boxes, which were broken up. They next entered the shop of Uday and similarly took away Rs. 681 in property and cash. Then they looted Durgamohan Dey's shop and took Rs. 271 in ornaments and cash. Saferuddi was arrested by the Sub-Inspector of Bowfal and made a confession, in which he admitted having committed about a dozen dacoities with murder and rape, including the present one at Raichand, and implicated all the accused of the present case and several others. This confession was recorded by Moulvi Abdul Latif of Patuakhali. In consequence, elaborate house-searches were made in the jurisdiction of Bowfal, Baranaddi and Bhola Police stations and a large number of incriminating articles were found and seized. The statement of Saferuddi was verified by Babu Niranjan Rai, Deputy Magistrate of Barisal, when he went to the localities and submitted his report on June 15th last. Saferuddi identified several of the accused at Bhola. Hosanali, another accused, was arrested and confessed and identified several properties of the Raichand market. Several other accused were arrested and one Abdul Aziz of Chola made a confession. In it he admitted having taken part in many dacoities with murder. Several articles mentioned in the confession were found in his house.

The first witness examined was Abdul Aziz, the approver. He corroborated his statement before the Deputy Magistrate. The case is proceeding.

KRISHNAGAR DACOITY CASE.

THREATENING LETTER TO THE STATION MASTER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Further details in connection with the Krishnagar Dacoity Case are to hand which show the Station Master of Patuki who caused the arrest of some dacoits received several threatening letters which he made over to the District Magistrate, who has given him some armed sepoys as guards. Two zemindars who were wounded by the dacoits are progressing well in the hospital.

JAIN TEMPLE MURDER CASE.

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

Rai Bahadur Ramchandra Chandhuri, Officiating Sessions Judge of Allahabad, has delivered judgment in the Temple Murder case in which five persons were charged with committing dacoity and murdering the priest of a Jain temple in an isolated part of Allahabad district. The principal witness was the eight-year old daughter of the deceased. The judge found all the accused guilty and sentenced them to transportation for life.

TERMINAL TAX ON CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

REVISED SCHEDULE SANCTIONED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 24.

The Government of India have sanctioned the revised schedule of the terminal tax to be levied on the Cawnpore Municipality. This sanction is accorded on the understanding that oils which are subject to a specific rate of customs duty shall continue to be exempted from the tax. The Local Government have accorded sanction to the revised rate of terminal toll and the Municipality will now take steps to secure the enforcement of new scheme of taxation which it is expected will increase the income of the Board by more than a lakh of rupees.

BREACH BETWEEN LAMAS AMICABLY SETTLED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

KALIMPONG, Nov. 22.

Reports from Shigatse, the capital of the Tashi Lama, show that the threatening breach between the Dalai Lama and the Tashi Lama has been amicably settled. The personal visit of Tsharung Shape, the Dalai Lama's delegate has contributed to this happy state of affairs. His reception at Shigatse was on a grand scale and he was accommodated in the Tashi Lama's own newly-erected palace. The Tashi Lama has paid a heavy contribution towards the expenses of the recent wars between China and Tibet.

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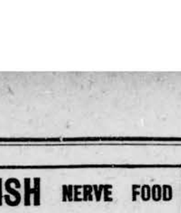
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SERBIA'S PERIL.

PROBLEMS OF THE BALKAN CRISIS.

THE FACTOR OF TIME.

The following communication sent from Rome by Dr. E. J. Dillon, the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in the Near East, summing up the situation in the Balkans, will be read with interest:—

In competent circles here the opinion prevails that the statesmanship of the Allies, having tackled the Balkan problem unsuccessfully, should now make way for the military strategist. To those who complain that more was expected of Italy than cold assent to the judgments of her Allies, the reply is returned that she has actually co-operated with France and Great Britain in the Near East in various useful ways which I enumerated a fortnight ago in a message that never saw the light, and has promised further co-operation in the future.

Meanwhile, it is argued here that it behoves Great Britain to bear the brunt of the Near Eastern campaign for the following reasons:

The British Government virtually directs the Quadruple Alliance, and as responsible, if not for the conduct of the campaign, at least for the counsels that impart direction to it. The German-Bulgarian plot should have been foreseen and thwarted, for it was obvious even to publicists who were not in possession of positive data. Realisation of this machination, which closes the first phase of the war with a large balance to the enemies' credit, means an indefinite postponement of the common end, and further heavy sacrifices on the part of the Allied peoples. But the Continental Allies, with the possible exception of Russia, have no men to spare from their permanent fronts.

CO-ORDINATION OF EFFORT.

Great Britain, according to this view, has troops enough for the purpose. Moreover, Great Britain's interests in the Far East are immeasurably more precious than those, say, of Italy or France. The security of the Suez Canal, for example, means much more to the British Empire than to the French Republic. If Italy's stake were greater than it actually is, it would be reasonable to expect more from her than can at present be anticipated. Again, neither from the diplomatic nor from the military point of view are the Allied States in permanent contact with each other, and some of their well-meant exertions are, in consequence, wasted. It might be well to maintain this needful contact, and also to arrange for the admission of information from non-official sources by establishing a permanent International Committee.

Now that the junction between the Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Bulgars, and Turks has been effected, and a co-ordination of efforts by means of unity of command attained among all five Powers, the utmost that the Allies may hope to achieve is the preservation of the bulk of the Serbian army and its maintenance on Serbian soil. For if the Bulgars drive it into Albania the consequences may be extremely grave. Greece's real interests in Albania have recently become greater than her apparent interests there, and if the Serbian troops entered that country King Constantine might adopt such vigorous measures to protect those interests as would bring about another unwelcome change in the Balkan situation.

King Constantine, who would fain remain neutral, may feel constrained to take an active part in the campaign, and he is already making preparations for this emergency. Artillery and cavalry are being despatched in haste towards the Macedonian frontier, and special laws for war-time are being drafted. That the Germanophile King would turn his arms against the Central Empires, of whose final triumph he is firmly convinced, is hardly conceivable. Greece's only difficulty now is that the twenty million francs advanced by France and Great Britain are all spent, and more is needed.

ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

Those and other military movements of Greece are, as I pointed out a fortnight ago, in need of tranquillising explanation. She is concentrating troops in the direction of Monastir, which may mean that that contentious city has been conditionally promised to her by Bulgaria. On the other hand, she is not using her mobilised armies to protect Drama, Seres, and Kavalla, which Bulgaria so wistfully longed for. Further, her neutrality is so thoroughly impartial that it extends to the Bulgarian invasion as well as to the landing of the Allies, and if Bulgarian troops should pursue the Serbs or Allies into Greek territory, Constantine's Government will, it is affirmed, content itself with a platonic protest. For these statements I do not vouch, nor for the grave allegation that Greek bands, led by officers of the regular army in uniform, are making raids on Albanian territory, but the evidence in support of them is good. What I know on the subject I announced.

My statements respecting the steady and deliberate support tendered by the Bulgarian Government to the Central Empires, which I have been reiterating for months, have now received independent confirmation from the Roumanian ex-Minister, M. Filipescu, who declared a few days ago in Bucharest that the Roumanian Premier was aware of the compact between Bulgaria and Germany. I knew he was, and that is why, I wrote as I did about M. Bratianu and his Cabinet. The fact is, that the Kaiser's scheme of isolating first France, then Russia, and, finally, of encircling the Triple Entente by German allies is one of the most ingenious conceptions ever harboured by a statesman. Whenever the Kaiser left the execution to his own Ministers failure was invariably the outcome. But every time he took the matter into his own hands, and endeavoured to hypnotise his fellow Monarchs progress was rapid and success assured.

When I alluded to these things in conversation with Entente statesmen, they assured me that they were impossible, and quote the reports of their Ambassadors in confirmation of the thesis. But against facts no armaments have been yet invented.

The present situation, as I telegraphed several days ago, is this. The Serbs cannot possibly hold out against an enemy five times superior to them numerically. Anglo-French troops may not for lack of time be despatched in numbers sufficient to reinforce them. If neutrality should prove untenable, Being Constantine will second our enemies and redeem his promise to the Kaiser unless constrained to take our side. These are main features of the second phase of the campaign about to begin. They must be faced and reckoned with. But it would be erroneous to consider them decisive. Late though it be, it is still possible to transform the enemies' success into a source of weakness to themselves. But only on condition that the Allies bestir themselves and take time by the forelock.

THE LATE LORD WELBY.

HIS POSITION AS AN ECONOMIST.

By the death of Lord Welby, which occurred on Saturday, October 30, in his 84th year, at Malwood, Hampshire, England loses a great upholder of Liberal principles and a financial adviser to successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, says the "Daily News." He was often spoken of as the Grand Old Man of Finance, having had for 38 years a voice in the control of the nation's finances, and for 24 of those years he helped to prepare the Budgets. He was financial adviser to Gladstone, Disraeli, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (now Lord St. Aldwyn), Harcourt, Goschen, and other famous Chancellors. He served the public faithfully for 53 years, and the London County Council benefited by his financial wisdom when he became an Alderman of the Council, and afterwards chairman of the Finance Committee and Chairman of the Council.

He was such a believer in strict economy at the Treasury that when Sir Reginald Welby was offered a peerage in 1894 in the Lobby it was suggested he should take the title of Lord "Cut-em-down."

Lord Welby was the youngest son of the Rev. John Earle Welby, rector of Hareston, Leicester, and after passing through Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, he entered the Treasury at 24. He became Permanent Secretary of the Treasury in 1885, holding that position till 1894.

Lord Welby's first Budget speech at the L.C.C. is recalled by a correspondent. He was heard but indistinctly from the Press Gallery of the Council Chamber. "In the lobby I explained to his lordship how London would not be able to read his speech the next day unless he assisted us. "I'll lend you my notes," he said.

"I shall never forget those notes. They were here, there, and everywhere. One came suddenly upon a line in the midst of a sentence. It had to be followed, and was often found at the bottom of the page at the back, where there was another note in a ring. These lines ran all over the manuscript. But we made up the speech, and London read it the next day, for the first time, what, luckily for the reporters, turned out to be a really great utterance on London's financial affairs."

Lord Welby was a bachelor. He leaves no heir and his peerage becomes extinct.

SHORTAGE OF SHELLS.

REASON FOR LULL IN GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

M. Ludovic Naudeau, the special correspondent of the "Journal," writes from Petrograd as follows:—By just a turn of the wheel of fortune one of the principal reasons for the suspension of the German activity on the Dvina front is the lack of artillery projectiles, which are not arriving in sufficient quantities to keep up those terrible bombardments which till lately have been the sole cause of the evident superiority of the Germans.

There are numerous indications that go to confirm the existence of this shortage. The Anglo-Russian submarines which are constantly cruising in the Baltic and in the gulfs of that region are enough to render very precarious the transport of munitions by sea between the German ports and the Russian ports of Libau and Windau. Moreover, the Russian railways and roads, which had deteriorated during the retreat, have only just been repaired, and are not yet adequate to the transport of munitions on a really large scale. In the vast works that the Germans thanks to the immense requisitions they made in the occupied countries since the beginning of the war, have constructed, there are to be discerned two conflicting tendencies. The construction of railroads in Courland reveals offensive intentions on the Dvina.

The establishment of a formidable defensive line on the Niemen implies that the check of the aforesaid offensive is clearly anticipated by the German Headquarters Staff and that that staff dimly appreciates the time when a new Russian wave, which is now in process of formation, will roll once more towards the west. In that event the Niemen should be the supreme safeguard of Eastern Prussia, and the Germans are scientifically fortifying the very banks of the river, haunted by a more or less imminent necessity. Likewise at Brest-Litovsk their defensive is manifesting itself, where the Germans are reconstructing the forts with feverish activity.

"LEST WE FORGET."

M. LOTI'S DENUNCIATION OF THE GERMANS.

"NIGHT IN PLACE OF A SOUL."

The five Academies have held their annual public meeting, and all the speeches reflected the pervading feelings of the leaders of thought and science inspired by the war, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Standard." Pierre Loti gave a vivid account of the martyrdom of Soissons and of a visit he paid to the front line of trenches.

He said:—"They whispered in our ears, 'They are there; the Germans!' Yes, they are there; still there, buried and well sheltered in our French soil that does not fall in to smother them! Sons of an abominable race that has falsehood in its blood, they have taught all the armies of the world to make things, and even the aspects of things, to lie. Their trenches bear the look of innocent furrows decked in verdure; the houses that hide their headquarter staffs assume the air of abandoned ruins. They are never seen; they advance and invade like termites or worms. And then, at the most unexpected moment of the day or night, preceded by all varieties of the infernal devices they have invented—liquids that burn, gas that blinds or gas that suffocates—they emerge from underground like menagerie beasts whose cages have been opened. . . .

"I remember a phrase of Victor Hugo that formerly seemed to me too strong and obscure. He had said. 'The night that a wild beast has in the place of a soul.' The soul of the Germans to-day shows me what he meant. What else than a dark and rayless night can be the soul of their sinister Emperor; the soul of their Crown Prince, whose shifty face is covered by a too large shako of black-haired beast's skin embellished with a death's head? To have had no other aim all one's life than to make kill machines, to invent explosives and poisons to kill, to have organised, on behalf of a monstrous personal vanity, all the barbarity that slumbered beneath the surface of the German race—to have organised—I repeat this word, because if it is, alas! not French enough, it is essentially German—I say then, organised its native ferocity, organised its grotesque megalomania, organised its sheeplike obedience and its credulous stupidity—and, after all this, not to die of horror before its own work!

CREATURES OF DARKNESS.

"Really! Can they still dare to live, these creatures of darkness, in the presence of so many tears and tortures, and such immense heaps of slain? Tranquilly they eat, sleep, receive homage, and without doubt will pose before sculptors for durable bronze and marbles, when all the old pains of China ought to be refined expressly for them. What I say is not in order vainly to feed the hate of the world, but I feel it my duty to use all the strength I possess to postpone the dangerous forgetfulness that will fall over their crimes. I have such a great fear of our dear French light-heartedness, of our good temper, and our confiding nature. We are so capable of gradually allowing the tentacles of the huge octopus to fix themselves again in our flesh.

"Who knows if they will not soon be back again swarming in our midst—the numberless, vermin of spies, the grovelling parasites, the clandestine burrowers, who even under the floors of our homes cement the platforms for German cannon. And let us never forget that this race of prey is incurably false, thieving, and murderous, that there is no treaty of peace that can bind them, and that until they are crushed, and until the horrible Gorgon's head of Prussian Imperialism has been cut off, they will always begin again.

"When we meet in our streets the young cripples, slowly walking in groups leaning on each other, or the blind being led by the hand, and all these women who are, as it were, annihilated beneath their veils of crape, let us say to ourselves that it is their work, and the work of their Kaiser, who long prepared it in secret, and who, if he is not crushed, will dream only of starting afresh on the morrow. . . .

"And, above all, when you see our young classes pass in their new blue uniforms—our well-beloved sons who go forth so magnificently, with a proud joy in their boyish eyes and bouquets of roses at the muzzles of their rifles—then let us meditate on our sacred vengeance against those who are lurking in wait for them, and against the Great Accursed, who has 'the night for soul.'"

TRIUMPH FOR WOMEN.

SUFFRAGIST AS SECRETARY TO A LEGATION.

The appointment of Miss Pressley Smith a leading suffragist organiser, as Secretary to the British Legation at Christiania, is regarded as a notable triumph for women, this being the first time that a woman has been appointed to a post of the kind which gives entry to the closely guarded Diplomatic Corps.

Representations were made to Mr. Asquith a short time ago urging the desirability of opening the higher branches of the Civil Service to women with university attainments. Suggestions were made at the same time that diplomacy offered a suitable field for women's abilities, and the appointment of a woman as secretary to a Legation is regarded as the possible sequel.

Miss Pressley Smith is well-known in suffragist circles, having been organiser for the National Union in Edinburgh for the last two and a-half years. Since the war she has been engaged in organising work in connection with the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Aid Society and other war relief bodies.

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